



COMMUNITY LAND AND RECREATION BOARD

Regular Meeting (#16-128) Agenda
CITY OF PARKVILLE, MISSOURI
Wednesday, October 12, 2016 **6:00 pm**

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
 - A. Roll Call
- 2. CONSENT AGENDA**
 - A. Approve the minutes for the September 14, 2016 regular meeting
- 3. ACTION AGENDA**
 - A. Parks Master Plan Approval
 - B. Park Map Design Concept Approval
 - C. Friends of Parkville Parks Donation Agreement
- 4. CITIZEN INPUT**
 - A. Smoke Free Parks
- 5. STAFF UPDATES ON ACTIVITIES**
 - A. Administration
 1. Upcoming Events Update
 2. Nature Sanctuary - Ghost Stories and Trek with Santa update
 3. Lowe's Project Update
 4. Missouri American Water Well #5 Agreement update
 5. Missouri Riverfront Trail connection update
 - B. Public Works
 1. August Parks Report
 2. Grigsby Trail Renovation Update
 3. Vikings Field Update
 4. Tree City USA
 5. English Landing Park Restroom Update
- 6. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM THE BOARD**
- 7. ADJOURN**



COMMUNITY LAND AND RECREATION BOARD

Regular Meeting (#15-127)

MINUTES

CITY OF PARKVILLE, MISSOURI

Thursday, September 14, 2016 6:00 pm

City Hall Boardroom

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. Roll was called by Tim Blakeslee. Members present were: Phil Wassmer, Bill Gresham, Neil Davidson, Adam Zink, Bob Stuteville, Laura Ozenberger, Linda Arnold and Liaison, Marc Sportsman. Absent with prior notice were Michelle Flamm, and Susan Robb. Noell Challis was Present for Platte County. Tim Blakeslee (Assistant to the City Administrator), Alysen Abel (Public Works Director), Tom Barnard (Parks Superintendent) and Bonnie Buckmaster (Public Works Assistant) were present for the City. A quorum was present.

2. CITIZEN INPUT - None

3. CONSENT AGENDA

- A. Approve the minutes for the August 10, 2016 regular meeting.

Noted to correct the wording under General Addenda and the spelling of Alloe Creek.

NEIL DAVIDSON MOVED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM THE AUGUST 10, 2016 REGULAR MEETING. ADAM ZINK SECONDED; MOTION PASSED 7-0.

- B. Approve the minutes for the August 17, 2016 special meeting

NEIL DAVISON MOVED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM THE AUGUST 17, 2016 SPECIAL MEETING, ADAM ZINK SECONDED; MOTION PASSED 7-0.

4. NON-ACTION AGENDA

- A. Parks Master Plan Steering Committee Meeting

Tim Blakeslee stated that Item 4A was to conduct the Parkville Parks Master Plan steering committee meeting. At the meeting, our consultants presented a consolidated riverfront park concept, a second draft of the analysis of park operations and maintenance, and park reach analysis map and cut sheets. Based on the final comments from the Steering Committee, the consultant will present a final parks master plan report at the steering committee meeting in October for review and approval.

Larry Reynolds, spokesman for Vireo presented a consolidated riverfront park concept map based on the feedback from previous meetings. CLARB discussed the green space bringing the park closer to the downtown area. The Board likes the aesthetics of green space as you enter the park. Also discussed was the need for buffers between roads and trails throughout the park. The new concept added a driveway for more access to the stage. There was a concern of the need for traffic control during events.

Other discussions included moving the Parks maintenance facility to an area in PLP and adding additional playgrounds and shelters in PLP.

CLARB liked the overall concept. Tim Blakeslee stated that the Main Street Association liked this general concept as well.

Discussion regarding the Maintenance Management Assessment was that some of the maintenance gap was a result of the seasonal position not being filled. Tom Barnard stated that there have not been any qualified applicants and that there was no interest in seasonal employment stating people want full time with benefits. Also discussed was the computerized work order system. Larry said that there would be a training expense and there would be an upfront cost, but it would help to provide justifications for budget requests. CLARB questioned the efficiency of a work order system for a small organization. Tim Blakeslee mentioned that the work order system would likely be a City wide system not just for parks. Alysén Abel thought that the street staff would also benefit, but that city is still small enough that it may not be the right time for it. CLARB asked Larry if he could check if there could be a trial period to see if it would be a good fit. Larry will check on that.

See the CLARB packet regarding the Riverfront Parks Preferred Design Concept and the full Maintenance Management Assessment.

THIS IS A DISCUSSION ITEM THEREFORE, NO MOTION IS NECESSARY.

B. Draft Park Map Review

Tim Blakeslee presented the first initial draft of the new parks map graphic design. Staff stated that at this point the map is very basic. The first draft does not yet include a legend, amenity labels, a visual border, some kind of texture in the open area PLP, or the far-east end of English Landing Park. These will be included in a subsequent draft.

The consultant wanted feedback from CLARB on the five questions prior to submitting a final draft next meeting:

General Scale – Currently the map is drawn to scale. Should the scale be retained or should specific features be enlarged for visual effect?

General Style – Currently the map uses light colors, including variations of light greens and light blues. Should the map retain this color scheme, have a brighter more colorful scheme, or a deeper more realistic scheme?

Border Style – While not currently shown, Vireo’s current notion is to match the downtown entryway signage and new entryway banners (blue wave and light brick). Should Vireo proceed with this idea or make the border more generic park theme?

Far-east end of English Landing Park – Currently the map does not show the far-east end of English Landing Park. Should the map be elongated to show the far-east end of English Landing Park, should the far-east end of English Landing Park be shown in a breakout box (similar to how Alaska and Hawaii are often portrayed in maps of the United States), or should far-east end of English Landing Park left off of the map entirely?

Future Connection – Should the map show a possible future connection to the Missouri Riverfront Trail as a dashed line?

Currently the map shows the 5K/10K race route as a solid line with arrows. Should the map display the 5K/10K race route as a solid line or dashed line? Should the line be thinner or remain the same width?

The CLARB likes the entire park on the map, including all amenities and mile markers with a breakout box of the far-east end of English Landing Park. The Board also liked the color scheme and would like the colors to be consistent to match the 5K/10K signs and the downtown entryway sign. Also discussed were signage for the boat ramp and showing the future connection to the Riverfront Trail.

THIS IS A DISCUSSION ITEM THEREFORE, NO MOTION IS NECESSARY.

5. ACTION AGENDA

A. CIP Budget Request Review

Staff reviewed budget process included that the City operates on a January 1 to December 31 fiscal year and therefore must adopt a 2017 budget before the end of the calendar year. At the Board of Aldermen level, the process involves four budget work sessions followed by a public hearing to review and adopt the final budget. Part of this process is the adoption of the annual Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP reflects the priorities of the governing body for the immediate future, but is evaluated on an annual basis and adjusted to reflect changing needs and conditions.

City staff asked the Community Land and Recreation Board (CLARB) provide direction and feedback on the proposed draft Parks and Nature Sanctuary CIP document (Included in the CLARB packet.) with the following questions in mind:

1. Are the listed projects in priority order?
2. Do the listed CIP projects reflect a future community need?
3. Are any projects missing from the CIP list that should be included?

Alysen Abel and Tom Barnard provided feedback to various questions, including if the trail around the perimeter of the dog park being completed. Abel noted that the Train Depot Parking Lot Improvements could possibly be placed in the administration budget.

PHIL WASSMER MOVED TO RECEIVE THE UPDATE ON THE PROPOSED PARKS AND NATURE SANCTUARY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN, BILL GRESHAM SECONDED; MOTION PASSED 7-0.

B. Missouri American Water Well #5 Agreement

Staff noted that Missouri-American Water operates three wells in Platte Landing Park. The existing subsurface formation around one of the existing wells (named Well #5) has become unusable and has caused a failure in the well. As a result Well #5 is no longer able to sufficiently collect water. To continue to service Parkville and Platte County residents with drinking water, Missouri-American Water requests an easement to construct a new well outside of the existing enclosure of Well #5. A mapped location of the new well can be found in the CLARB packet.

Staff presented a draft Cooperative Agreement for the new well to be approved by the Parkville Board of Aldermen and to be signed by the County. The agreement states that Platte County will grant Missouri-American Water an easement for a new well location. In exchange, Missouri-American Water will vacate the existing Well #5 location and remove all above ground equipment/fencing associated with the existing well site. The existing Well #5 location will then we transferred back to Platte County.

Staff's primary concern is screening and security of the new well. Staff's content that the agreement language will require the new well to be screened to the same standard of the current wells in the park.

CLARB discussed the specific requirements for the screening of both the old and new wells. Discussion surrounded trimming brush around the old wells more often and the importance of having Platte County or Missouri American Water paint and maintain the tanks. Also discussed was not wanting to draw attention to the area suggesting that something neutral be considered. Noel Challis said that the County would approach Missouri American Water to make things look nice. The Board also asked Tim to check if the remaining screens could be trimmed.

BILL GRESHAM MOVED TO RECOMMEND THAT THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN APPROVE THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH RECOMMENDATION THAT THE COUNTY ASK THE WELLS AND SCREENING BE BETTER MAINTAINED, NEIL DAVIDSON SECONDED, MOTIONS PASSED 7-0.

6. STAFF UPDATES ON ACTIVITIES

A. Administration

1. Upcoming Events Update

- Paws in the Park- 9/17 Saturday Morning
- Liver Life Walk 5K- 9/24
- Final Fridays in Downtown Parkville- 9/30
- Dyslexia Dash 5K- 10/2
- Children's Mercy 5K- 10/8
- Bringing Up the Rear 5K/10K- 10/9
- Ian's Rainbow 5K- 10/15

2. Grigsby Field Partnership/Friends of Parkville Parks Funding

The First Update: Staff is working on a use/volunteer agreement with one of the local baseball academies to help with some of the maintenance of the Grigsby field. We're hoping to finalize an agreement and come back in October for CLARB's approval.

- General field maintenance
- Pitching mound repair on Grigsby
- Backstop netting safety repair on Grigsby
- Windscreen installation on Grigsby
- Warm up area repair on Grigsby
- Batting Cage Repair on Grigsby
- Turtle Repair/Hitting Cage (If able to find model)
- Interested in maintenance of any new fields if funding is received

The Second Update: Staff learned last week that the Friends of Parkville Parks were requesting proposals for projects to fund with the remaining funds prior to disbanding. Due to the timeframe, Staff had to do this a little backwards and was not able to request CLARB approval prior submitting the application.

Staff submitted an application for basic practice fields near the entrance to Platte Landing Park. One is essentially making open field a grassy multi-use area and the other is basic grading seeding, and dirt for a field. Map attached. The local baseball academy has already expressed interest in helping to maintain any new field. However, prior to the city accepting any funds staff was working on a Staff will return in October to CLARB for approval.

Staff was notified by FOPP that they awarded the City 10,000 as a match to help with the practice field project and 15,000 to help with a new shelter project. City Staff is obviously very grateful for this donation. Staff thinks that the donation funds for the new shelter could be a useful to leverage as part of a Platte county outreach grant to try to be able to afford a larger structure.

B. Public Works

1. August Parks Report

Alysen Abel stated that the perimeter around the dog parks is completed

2. Tree City USA

Tom and the parks staff scouted trees to select for the TRIM Grant, if it is awarded, along with areas to plant new trees. Alysen said that we are waiting on the grant and that the City has contracted with Arbor Masters for the on-call tree trimming service.

3. English Landing Park Restroom Update

Alysen Abel, Public Works Director, updated CLARB on the bidding process which included rebidding for subcontractors to rehab. Contracts for the plumbing, carpentry, site construction and electrical contracts have been approved. Some work has started and we anticipate work being complete by the November 1st Grant deadline with a project completion date of 10/15/16. Tom Barnard will gut and paint the interior. CLARB discussed the importance of sandblasting the walls to get rid of the odor and sealing the walls before painting. Staff will meet with the contractor regarding power washing and to discuss the TNMEC flooring instead of tile. Alysen also discussed the issue with the bid of the water fountain and dog bowl being \$16,000 with labor and materials stating that they have considered having a different contractor put in the fountain at \$500 with the City providing the materials, but for now the City is taking out the fountain. Noel Challis stated that there should be documentation that the fountain is on order by the November 1st deadline but could be willing to work with the City by a couple of weeks. Adam Zink expressed concern with the work from WSKF was not what was asked for and felt like there should be some compensation and asked what was paid to them. Alysen said he was paid \$25,000.

4. Platte Landing Park Noxious Weed Update

Alysen stated that Staff is mowing and maintaining the area. CLARB is concerned that there could be a fine for not maintaining. The Parks Department is monitoring the condition. Liaison Marc Sportsman commented that there is language in the contract of a possible fine, but as long as it is mowed it is within the contract. There will be a third mowing in the next few weeks pending the weather and the field drying out. Intent is to keep mowing and keep it short, staff may need to spray or seed.

7. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM THE BOARD

- A. 13th and Main Street dead trees. Alysen stated that it is being taken down and that the City is working with the homeowner to remove the dead trees in the next week or so at \$1,400 per tree having the cost split between the City and the homeowner and stated that there is an issue with a power line. The Board thinks that citizen tree complaints should go to Community Development.
- B. Update on First Student parking in the PLP lot – no issues reported. Staff will provide an update if we are receiving the \$300 monthly fee.
- C. Neil Davidson said that the Parkville Rotary is looking for some projects for 6-8 people to do. It was mentioned that they could help Tom plant trees in the park
- D. Discussion of improving the look to the Welcome to Parkville signs. Alysen said that the signs will possibly be relocating due to MODOT Right of Way.

8. **ADJOURN**

**ADAM ZINCK MOVED TO ADJOURN AT 7:45 P.M. BILL GRESHAM SECONDED;
MOTION PASSED 7-0.**

The minutes for September 14, 2016, having been read and considered by the Community Land and Recreation Board, were approved on this the 12th day of October, 2016.

Bonnie Buckmaster
Public Works Assistant

Approval Date

CITY OF PARKVILLE **Policy Report**

Date: October 5, 2016

Prepared By:

Tim Blakeslee
Assistant to the City Administrator

Reviewed By:

Alysen Abel
Public Works Director

ISSUE:

Approve the 2016 Parkville Parks Master Plan.

BACKGROUND:

On December 1, 2015, the Board of Aldermen entered into a professional services agreement with Vireo to lead an update of the Parkville Parks Plan (P3) with particular emphasis on the riverfront parks corridor. The approved scope of work designates the Community Land and Recreation Board (CLARB), along with a Platte County liaison, as the steering committee for this project. Due to the uncertain timetable of the Section 1135 wetland restoration project planned for Platte Landing Park, staff decided that it would be best to kick-off the master plan process shortly after the first of the year.

An initial pre-meeting between City/County staff and Vireo was held on January 8, 2016 to confirm project goals, objectives, expectations, opportunities, and constraints. The first steering committee meeting was held February 10, 2016. At this meeting, the consultant team briefly discussed the project scope, reviewed the project schedule, presented demographic and local health information, looked for feedback on identifying focus group participants, and engaged in discussion on general park issues. The second steering committee meeting was held March 9, 2016. At this meeting the consultant team briefly discussed the results of the park inventory, an open house outline, and reviewed previous plans.

Following the second meeting, the consultants with Vireo, with direction of staff and the steering committee, conducted targeted focus groups discussions, key leader interviews, and employee interviews. The goal was to gain perspective of different visions and ideas about the future direction of the park system. The general public was invited to provide input at a community open house event on April 14, 2016 at 5:30 p.m. at the American Legion in downtown Parkville. An online survey was available for those who were unable to attend the meeting.

At the meeting on June 8, 2016, the consultants displayed preliminary design concepts of the riverfront parks for review. Based on the discussion and comments, a second public open house took place during the 4th of July festival and an online survey was available for those who were unable to attend. At the meeting on August 10, 2016, the consultants presented a draft analysis of park operations and maintenance. The analysis evaluates the current level of maintenance for the Parkville park system and attempts to determine if the current level of maintenance is adequate or if it should be improved. A special meeting with the steering committee was held on August 17, 2016 with the focus on how to bring both preliminary concepts of the riverfront parks together to create a final plan for the riverfront parks.

At the meeting on September 14, 2016, the consultant presented a consolidated riverfront park concept for approval by the steering committee. Two draft matrices were included to provide guidance and help manage expectations in regards to cost vs. interest and cost vs. revenue

potential. The consultant also presented the second draft analysis of park operations and maintenance, a park reach analysis map, and cut sheets.

Based on comments from the Steering Committee, the consultant will present a final parks master plan report at the steering committee at the meeting tonight for review and approval by the Community Land and Recreation Board with subsequent review by the Board of Aldermen. The report is split into an executive summary, six sections, and an appendix. The plan sets a long-term vision and action plan for the park system and provides the City of Parkville a road map for maintenance and improvement the parks system and operations. A summary of the report is below:

Section 1 — Introduction, Background, & Community Profile: This section reviews the significant forces that influence the parks system. It discusses changes in population, leisure trends, and their impact on Parkville parks moving forward. The chapter concludes with an analysis that provides an important foundation for the Parks Master Plan and supports future resource allocation and investment decisions.

Section 2 — Community Input and Identified Needs: This section summarizes the community input received from the ten focus groups, two open house sessions, and two online surveys for the purposes of the report. Information gathered from these engagements provided guidance and direction for the purposes of updating the Parkville Parks Master Plan and design concepts for the Riverfront Parks.

Section 3 — Maintenance Management Assessment: This section assesses the current level of maintenance of the Parkville park system and determines if the current level of maintenance is adequate. This section also provides five recommendations on how to achieve optimal management of the park system.

Section 4 — Park Inventory Assessment: The purpose of this section was to take the pulse of the quality and condition of Parkville parks and establish a Level of Service (LOS) or standard by which all parks could be measured. The section includes cut sheets with breakdowns and results of the assessment for each park. Each cut sheet includes a description, inventory of amenities, LOS assessment, achievement towards previous recommendations, and new recommendations. Accomplished P3 recommendations are identified with strike-through text.

Section 5 — Riverfront Parks: This section outlines the details of a new riverfront park concept for English Landing and Platte Landing Park. The section also outlines the steps taken to get to the new riverfront park concept including the discussions with staff, CLARB, focus groups, public open houses, and the online surveys.

Section 6 — Findings & Recommendations: This section identifies seven findings with associated recommendations to better align the parks and recreation system with the newly created vision/mission statements and achieve the goals outlined in the report. The report's findings include recommendations regarding department organization, funding for maintenance and amenities, closing the maintenance gap, ideas for programming, promoting citywide connectivity, and for updating fees.

The purpose of this planning effort was to update the 2008 Parkville Parks Plan to best meet future challenges and take advantage of new opportunities. The plan offers recommendations for the community as a whole with focus on the future of the riverfront. Following approval by the steering

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committee, the Board of Aldermen will review and adopt the report at the first meeting in November.

BUDGET IMPACT:

There is no direct budget impact associated with this action item. The total consulting fee per the agreement is \$52,000. The City budgeted \$42,000 in the 2016 Capital Improvement Program (10-560-52-50-00) for this project. Staff requested financial support from Platte County to assist with the components of the project related to Platte Landing Park. In early 2016, Platte County agreed to budget \$10,000 to support the Parkville Parks Master Plan update.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Recommend that the Board of Aldermen adopt the 2016 Parkville Parks Master Plan.
2. Recommend that the Board of Aldermen adopt the 2016 Parkville Parks Master Plan with changes outlined by the steering committee.
3. Postpone the item.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board of Aldermen adopt the 2016 Parkville Parks Master Plan.

POLICY:

Section 150.050.B. of the Parkville Municipal Code gives CLARB the responsibility to review matters of park planning or other issues brought before the Board. Section 1.1 of the Parkville Parks Master Plan scope of work designates CLARB as the steering committee parks master planning process.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to recommend that the Board of Aldermen adopt the 2016 Parkville Parks Master Plan.

ATTACHMENT:

1. Final Draft Parks Master Plan. The file size is approximately 150 megabytes. Please download at the following link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0BzDKDxC1N5LrT1hHT2gtdDlxOE0?usp=sharing>

CITY OF PARKVILLE Policy Report

Date: October 5, 2016

Prepared By:

Tim Blakeslee
Assistant to the City Administrator

Reviewed By:

Alysen Abel
Public Works Director

ISSUE:

Approve the riverfront park map graphic design concept.

BACKGROUND:

In 2009, the voters of Platte County approved a 10-year half-cent sales tax for parks, recreation and stormwater control. A portion of the sales tax proceeds are allocated for the Outreach Grant Program to promote the development of local parks, recreation facilities and programs. Approximately \$250,000 is available each year through this program. The Platte County Commission developed the Outreach Grant Program to promote the development of local parks, recreation facilities and programs to enhance the quality of life for all residents. The program strengthens partnerships between the County, local governments and non-profit organizations to strategically meet common goals. Applicants must be a local government, school district, or other public subdivision of the state of Missouri.

In January 2016, the City applied for a \$20,000 outreach grant for trail improvements in the English Landing and Platte Landing parks. In late February 2016, the City received notice from the County that they approved a grant request of \$7,749 for trail improvements that would include: (1) removing the existing 5-foot asphalt trail around Grigsby Field; (2) replacing the Grigsby trail with a new 8- to 10-foot gravel trail; (3) installing 5K and 10K directional signs and mile markers; and (4) installing three display boards around the park showing the 5K and 10K courses, along with park amenities: (1) at the entrance to the English Landing Park; (2) at the entrance to the Platte Landing Park; and (3) by the A-truss bridge. The local match associated with the trail improvements would be the labor associated with installing the signs and the gravel trails.

In July, the Community Land and Recreation Board (CLARB) and the Board of Aldermen approved a three part park signage project which included a professional services agreement with Vireo for park map graphic design services. Part 3 of the park signage project is for graphic design services to create a new park map that will be displayed on the amenity maps in three park locations. The newly designed map will also be able to be displayed on the Parkville website and could be left as fliers at the park entrance bulletin board or at Parkville City Hall. The scope included creating a color rendered park map showing and labeling existing park amenities and features. The map will also include lines, arrows and circles to illustrate the 5K/10K run route as well as distance markers. The first draft of the map was displayed at the meeting on September 14, 2016.

Following comments received from CLARB regarding map scale, map style, border style, the far-east end of English Landing Park, and the 5K/10K Route, design consultant Vireo produced the final draft graphic design for review by CLARB (Attachment 1). In addition to a number of aesthetic improvements, the final draft includes a legend, amenity labels, a visual border, and a breakout box for the far-east end of English Landing Park.

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After approval, the maps will be placed at three preferred sites which are labeled as A, B, and C in Attachment 2. Location A will have a cantilevered pedestal located near the start/finish line of the 5K/10K course. Location B will also have a cantilevered pedestal located near the Platte Landing Park dog park. Location C will have a standalone map that would replace the current map on the English Landing Park bulletin board at the parking lot along White Alloe Creek.

BUDGET IMPACT:

The 2016 Budget includes \$10,000 in General Fund Capital Outlay (line item 560-52-50-00) for 5K/10K Markers and Parks Signage. In late February, the City received notice from the County that they approved a grant request of \$7,749 for trail improvements in the English Landing and Platte Landing Parks. Of the \$7,749 received from the grant, \$4,105 is intended for the 5K/10K markers and signage.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Approve the riverfront park map graphic design concept.
2. Approve the riverfront park map graphic design concept with changes recommended by the Community Land and Recreation Board.
3. Postpone the item.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that CLARB approve the riverfront park map graphic design concept.

POLICY:

Section 150.050.A. of the Parkville Municipal Code directs CLARB to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Aldermen to develop and administer a writer plan for the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal, or disposition of trees and shrubs along streets and in other public areas. As CLARB serves in an advisory capacity, its recommendations must be approved by the Board of Aldermen.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to approve the riverfront park map graphic design concept.

ATTACHMENT:

1. Final Draft Graphic Design.
2. Map Locations.

RIVER FRONT PARKS

5K/10K Routes

Race Route

-  5K Route
-  10K Route 2nd Lap*
-  Turkey Trot (3 Laps = 2mi)
-  Start
-  Finish
-  Historical Marker

* The first lap of the 10k Route is the same as the 5K Route. Please keep an eye out for the change on the second lap.

Park Amenities

-  1 West Shelter
-  2 East Shelter
-  3 River Shelter & Stage
-  4 McKeon Stage & Patio
-  5 Volleyball Courts (3)
-  6 Soccer Field
-  7 Grigsby Field
-  8 Ball Field No. 1
-  9 Ball Field No. 3
-  10 Small Shelters (First Come)
-  11 Playground (Ages: 2+)
-  12 Playground (Ages: 6+)
-  13 Swings
-  14 Swings
-  15 Basketball Courts
-  16 Restrooms
-  17 Dog Park (All Dogs)
-  18 Boat Ramp

 To rent these amenities call City Hall at (816) 741-7676 or visit Parkvillemo.gov



CITY OF PARKVILLE Policy Report

Date: October 5, 2016

PREPARED BY:

Tim Blakeslee
Assistant to the City Administrator

REVIEWED BY:

Lauren Palmer
City Administrator

ISSUE:

Approve a donation agreement with Friends of Parkville Parks in the amount of \$25,000.

BACKGROUND:

At the beginning of the year, the City kicked off a process to update the 2008 Parks Master Plan. The 2008 Plan was created to provide a road map for the utilization, development, and expansion of Parkville's current and future park system. Since the adoption of the 2008 Parkville Parks Plan, many of the original objectives have been accomplished; notably, the parks and open space along the Missouri River corridor more than doubled with the opening of Platte Landing Park in the summer of 2014 which includes a new boat ramp, the county's first off-leash dog park, and a recreational trail.

The proposed 2016 Parks Master Plan update is anticipated to be recommended for adoption by the Community Land and Recreation Board (CLARB) on October 12, 2016. The update is intended to be a park system design and maintenance road map for the foreseeable future. Although not yet formally adopted, it has become evident that the plan will recommend creating additional sports fields in Platte Landing Park. Due to funding limitations, many of the proposals and community requests will be difficult to complete and maintain without outside private support.

Additionally, practice field space has become an increasingly difficult commodity to find in the Kansas City northland. The City baseball fields saw the highest usage ever during the spring of 2016. The peak evening practice timeframe (Tuesday through Thursday) was fully booked from March through early July. Staff had to turn away a number of teams interesting in practicing due to unavailable time slots.

In early-September, City staff was notified that the Friends of Parkville Parks (FOPP) were seeking grant requests prior to disbanding. The deadline for the requests required that an application be submitted prior to the request being approved by the governing body. As a result, final endorsement of accepting funds for the proposal made to FOPP is contingent on the support of CLARB, the Parkville Board of Aldermen, and the Platte County Commission.

In brief, the City's proposal involved creating one practice ball field and one practice multi-use field in Platte Landing Park (Attachment 1). The City is also working to partner with local sporting academies to provide maintenance for the fields in consideration for reserved field time. The result would be the establishment of a series of "Friends Fields" in which various local organizations donate time, effort, and materials to help create athletic fields for community use.

On September 8, 2016, FOPP awarded the City a \$25,000 grant. FOPP approved the \$10,000 grant request for the ball field proposal and \$15,000 was awarded for as a donation for a new shelter house near the southeast corner of the Grigsby Field parking lot, provided additional matching funding can be obtained via a Platte County Outreach Grant. The proposed shelter

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For 10-12-16

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house location is consistent with a shelter location in the soon to be adopted 2016 Parks Master Plan.

With such a generous donation, the City wanted to protect the investment interests of both the City and the donor. The donation agreement (Attachment 2) addresses the ownership and information about the donated funds, includes the plan for recognition of the donors, and addresses the maintenance and term of the project. Similar agreements have been done in the past. Staff is currently working to receive a more accurate cost of field grading with a local contractor. Staff recommends accepting the donation contingent on receiving an estimate of acceptable cost for field grading.

It's anticipated that the City will seek additional support for both projects via a Platte County Outreach Grant or other private donors. For the field project, the City would begin preliminary site work over the winter (weather dependent) and begin project construction and seeding in the spring pending available funding. The City will continue to seek out other partners on this project to provide additional support as available. The City hopes to complete the majority of the project in summer 2017, although comprehensive field growth may take a year or more. For the shelter project, the City will work on selecting a viable location near the Grigsby Field parking lot leveraging the donated funds for a Platte County Outreach Grant.

BUDGET IMPACT:

There is no immediate budget impact with recommended approval the donation agreement. As part of the proposal, the City of Parkville will donate \$15,000 from the Parks Donation Fund and in-kind labor in 2017 for field construction.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Recommend that the Board of Aldermen approve a donation agreement with Friends of Parkville Parks in the amount of \$25,000 contingent on receiving an estimate of acceptable cost for field grading.
2. Do not approve the donation agreement.
3. Postpone the item.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Community Land and Recreation Board recommend that the Board of Aldermen approve the donation agreement with Friends of Parkville Parks in the amount of \$25,000 contingent on receiving an estimate of acceptable cost for field grading.

POLICY:

Section 150.050 (B) of the Parkville Municipal Code gives the Community Land and Recreation Board authority to approve grant applications and make recommendations to the Board of Aldermen. As CLARB serves in an advisory capacity, its recommendations must be approved by the Board of Aldermen.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

I move to recommend that the Board of Aldermen approve a donation agreement with Friends of Parkville Parks in the amount of \$25,000 contingent on receiving an estimate of acceptable cost for field grading.

ATTACHMENT:

1. Location Map.
2. Donation Agreement.



Rush Creek

NW River Rd

West St

East St

W Mill St

Main St

Parkville C

Stone Canyon Pizza

S Main St

McAfee St

Platte Landing Park

Baseball/
Softball
Practice Field

Rush Creek

S Main St

Shelter
Location

S Main St

Multi-Use
Field/Parking Area
for Large Events

S Main St

Missouri River

MISSOURI
KANSAS

Google

AGREEMENT FOR DONATION

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 18th day of October, 2016, is by and between the City of Parkville, Missouri, a city of the fourth classification (City); and Friends of Parkville Parks (Donor), a 501(c)3 designated parks advocacy organization addressed at P.O. Box 14020, Parkville, Missouri 64152, collectively referred to as the Parties.

WHEREAS, the Parties recognize that ball fields and other park amenities enhance the community value of Parkville Parks; and

WHEREAS, the proposed 2016 Parks Master Plan update that was recommended for adoption by the Community Land and Recreation Board on October 12, 2016, recommends creating additional fields and shelters in Platte Landing Park; and,

WHEREAS, the Donor has offered to donate funds to support practice field and shelter construction; and

WHEREAS, the City and the Donor agree to publicly recognize the donation.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties, for the consideration and under the described conditions and obligations, hereinafter set forth and agree as follows:

Section 1. **Ownership**

The donation, as described in Section 2, is donated in its entirety to the citizens of Parkville to be hereafter owned by the City of Parkville and managed on behalf of the citizens by the City of Parkville.

Section 2. **Donation**

The donation consists of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The donation is payable to the City on or before January 1, 2017.

Section 3. **Recognition**

In exchange for the donation, the City agrees to develop the following Project:

- Create one practice baseball field with 60 foot base paths. The baseball field will include infield sand, outfield grass, and materials for a backstop in the general vicinity outlined in Exhibit A.
- Create one practice grass multi-use field approximately 150 feet x 300 feet in Platte Landing Park in the general vicinity outlined in Exhibit A.
- Construct a small shelter house (approximately 16 feet x 20 feet) near the southeast corner of the Grigsby Field parking lot in the general vicinity outlined in Exhibit A, provided additional funding can be obtained via a Platte County Outreach Grant.

The City further agrees to recognize the Donor and the donation on the City's website, social media platforms, and in a future edition of the city newsletter that is mailed to all residential households in Parkville. Recognition will also be made at a public ceremony such as a Project ribbon cutting or a Board of Aldermen meeting. On-site recognition will be in the form of a donor plaque.

Section 4. **Maintenance**

The City shall be responsible for maintenance of the Project, including any reasonable repairs, in the sole discretion of the City. The City makes no guarantee

for the replacement or repair of the ball fields and/or shelter that are damaged beyond reasonable repair, suffer repeated vandalism, and/or expire prior to the cessation of the ten year period.

Section 5. **Term**

The initial term of this agreement shall be for ten years. If the Project is altered or relocated during the term of this agreement in accordance with any adopted parks plan, the City agrees to preserve or relocate the on-site donor recognition. Following cessation of the agreement, the City may treat the Project as it would any other City property similar in nature. The City reserves the right to move/remove and/or retire said donation and related acknowledgements following cessation of the agreement.

DRAFT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF City and Donor, for themselves, and their successors and assigns, have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

Friends of Parkville Parks

Diane Driver, Chair

City of Parkville, Missouri

Nanette K. Johnston, Mayor

Attest:

Melissa McChesney, City Clerk

DRAFT

**CITY OF PARKVILLE
Public Input Material**

Date: October 5, 2016

PREPARED BY:

Tim Blakeslee
Assistant to the City Administrator

REVIEWED BY:

Melissa McChesney
City Clerk

ISSUE:

Receive public input from Mr. Michael C. Hudak regarding smoke free parks.

BACKGROUND:

City staff was approached by Mr. Michael C. Hudak in early September who wanted to present information to the Community Land and Recreation Board on the importance of smoke free parks. After a consultation with CLARB Chair Michelle Flamm, staff agreed to allow Mr. Hudak time to present to CLARB during the October meeting. Mr. Hudak has supplied supplementary material regarding smoke free parks for CLARB to review (Attachment 1).

BUDGET IMPACT:

There is no budget impact.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Receive public input from Michael C. Hudak regarding smoke free parks.
2. Postpone the item.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Community Land and Recreation Board receive public input from Michael C. Hudak regarding smoke free parks.

POLICY:

Section 150.050.A. of the Parkville Municipal Code directs CLARB to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Aldermen to develop and administer a writer plan for the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal, or disposition of trees and shrubs along streets and in other public areas. As CLARB serves in an advisory capacity, its recommendations must be approved by the Board of Aldermen.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

As this is a non-action item, no motion is necessary



KC Parks Expands "Smoke Free Parks" to protect the Public's Health

Read

As part of the effort to provide healthier, safer, environments for area residents, the City of Kansas City, Missouri Parks and Recreation recently implemented a smoke-free parks policy in all city owned parks where people, especially where children and youth play and congregate, including, but not limited to the playgrounds, athletic fields, pools, and community centers.

The Parks and Recreation Department's Smoke-free Policy development was part of a two-year process of collaborating with the City's Health Department, as part of a county wide Community Transformation Grant effort funded from the Centers for Disease Control through the Mid America Regional Council (MARC). Data were reviewed on cigarette butts deposits at varied park sites, and 13 parks were piloted as smoke-free prior to the implementation of the smoke-free policy.

Implementation of the new policy included placement of 210 signs in 130 parks, providing "smoke-free" zones for over 437 area park locations that are most frequented by children and families. "Healthy Lungs at Play" signs are now posted in each area park.

Designating parks as smoke-free just makes sense because it:

- Promotes Healthy Communities;
- Builds healthier social norms;
- Creates a healthier environment for children and families;
- Promotes more positive role models for children by parents or others;
- Decreases chronic health conditions due to exposure to tobacco smoke;
- Decreases ER and medical visits due to allergy and asthma attacks from exposure; Second hand smoke can trigger asthma attacks, increase risks for blood clots, and harm blood vessels. Decreases second hand smoke exposure to non-smokers; decreases exposure to the toxins in cigarettes;
- Is green and helps maintain our environments. Cigarettes butts are the most littered item in the world, and they create fire hazards.
- Helps break the connection between sports and tobacco, and recreational leaders become tobacco free role models;
- Supports healthier behaviors among youth;
- Helps smokers to quit, reducing the number of cigarettes smoked; it helps former smokers remain smoke-free; it reduces costs to smokers;
- Reduces maintenance costs;
- Helps reduce deaths caused by smoking.



Smokefree Outdoor Air

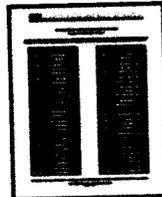
As people enjoy the health benefits of smokefree air indoors, it is only natural to want to enjoy those same benefits in outdoor areas, especially those where people gather or work and have high levels of exposure.

In response to increased public demand and new scientific information on the health hazards in close-quarter outdoor areas, many communities with smokefree indoor air laws have expanded, or are considering expanding, smokefree protections to some outdoor public places.



These areas include outdoor workplaces, restaurant and bar patios, service lines, transit waiting areas, public events like county fairs and farmer's markets, as well as parks, beaches, and recreation areas.

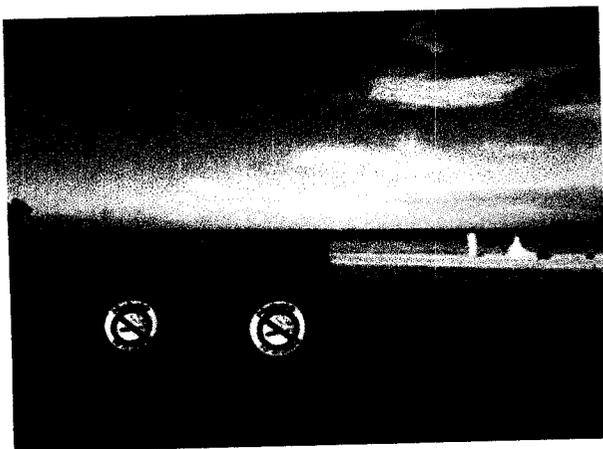
It's important for communities to continue focusing on achieving smokefree air for indoor public places and workplaces first, because that is where the majority people are still most exposed to secondhand smoke. Public demand and support for working on outdoor areas often increases once communities are smokefree indoors.



View ANR Foundation's quarterly [lists of Smokefree Outdoor Areas](#)

Secondhand Smoke Exposure Outdoors

Scientific research on outdoor exposure to secondhand smoke has grown in recent years.



In 2005, the [California Air Resources Board \(ARB\)](#) released a report that evaluated the first-ever monitoring of the level of outdoor exposure to secondhand smoke on the health of California residents. Based on the conclusions of this report, the **ARB adopted a regulatory amendment that identified secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant** - an outdoor air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

In 2007, Stanford University researchers published an in-depth study of outdoor secondhand smoke levels. **The primary finding is that secondhand smoke exposure levels can be significant near an active smoker.**

In 2009, a study published in *Preventive Medicine* looked at how [common smoking is on bar patios](#) in Toronto, Canada, and how much particulate matter was in the air, in order to assess whether smokefree bar laws provide adequate protection to bar workers. The study concluded that **smokefree bar laws do not provide workers with adequate**

protection from SHS if smoking is allowed on adjacent patios.

This study provides compelling evidence that communities should continue addressing secondhand smoke exposure beyond indoor worksites, especially to areas adjacent to indoor workplaces.

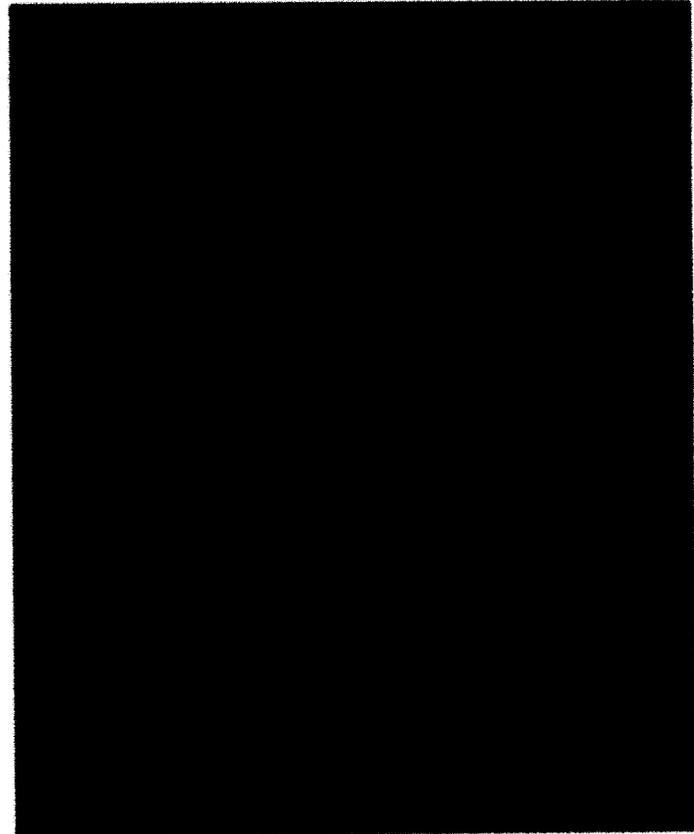
Outdoor Dining Areas

Patio areas of restaurants and bars are both workplaces and areas where people are closely congregated, so these venues are frequently addressed in smokefree efforts. People outdoors that are near secondhand smoke for extended periods of time, such as wait staff or diners on patios, can be exposed at levels that exceed the EPA limit on fine particulate matter pollution.

Patio dining areas are outdoor workplaces that are particularly important areas to address, since nonsmokers and smokers are in close proximity and it is often not easy to move away from smoke when working in these areas or patronizing these businesses. The employees who often have to work in both the smokefree indoor areas of the establishment and the patios cannot escape the smoke when working their outdoor tables.

Numerous cities -- including Beverly Hills, CA; Hawaii County, HI, Alton, TX; Starkville, MS; and Hesston, KS - plus Maine, Iowa, and Hawaii, have enacted smokefree laws for outdoor patio areas of restaurants with some provisions including bar patios too.

In Santa Monica, CA, a Fresh Air Dining smokefree dining campaign encouraged restaurants to voluntarily make their outdoor dining areas smokefree and publicized those restaurants that make a smokefree commitment. Later, the city adopted a law to bring smokefree air to all outdoor dining areas of restaurants and bars.



Other Outdoor Workplaces

The [Canadian bar study](#) provides compelling evidence that communities should continue addressing secondhand smoke exposure beyond indoor worksites, especially to areas adjacent to indoor workplaces.

Boston, Massachusetts, adopted a law in 2008 that requires that outdoor workplaces adjacent to indoor workplaces to be smokefree. The city recognized that employees in outdoor worksites who suffer from secondhand smoke exposure deserve the same health protections as people in indoor worksites.

Entryways

More than 1,136 communities and numerous states have enacted smokefree entryway provisions that help keep smoke from drifting indoors.

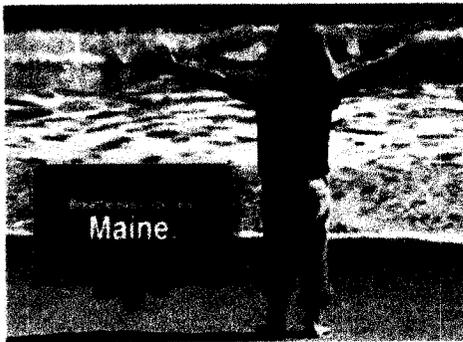
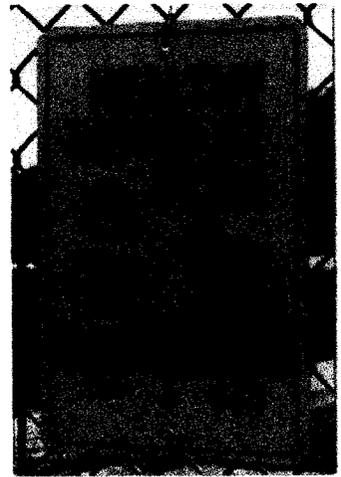
Smokefree entryway, or "reasonable distance," laws require that no smoking occur within a certain distance (usually 15-25 feet) of doorways, operable windows, and air intake vents of smokefree buildings. These policies help prevent secondhand smoke from drifting back into the building. The policies also allow employees and customers to access the building without walking through clouds of smoke.

Parks and Beaches

Secondhand smoke exposure is just one reason why communities and states are adopting smokefree park and beach laws. There are also **strong environmental reasons** for expanding smokefree policies to these outdoor venues.

The trash created by cigarette butts tossed on the ground is a significant environmental problem. Cigarette butts are a leading source of pollution in parks and beaches. The butts are full of the same chemicals and toxins as the cigarettes themselves, plus the filters are made from cellulose acetate, a plastic that can break into tiny pieces, but will never biodegrade or disappear. They are hazardous and highly toxic to fish, birds, other wildlife, plus pets and young children if they are ingested. Butts tossed on sidewalks often end up in our waterways and washed back onto beaches.

Fire danger is also a compelling environmental and safety reason why smoking is not allowed on beaches and in parks. In 2007, a discarded cigarette caused a massive fire that burned one quarter of Los Angeles' 4,210 acre Griffith Park. The fire provided motivation for the city of Los Angeles to adopt a law requiring all city parks to be smokefree.



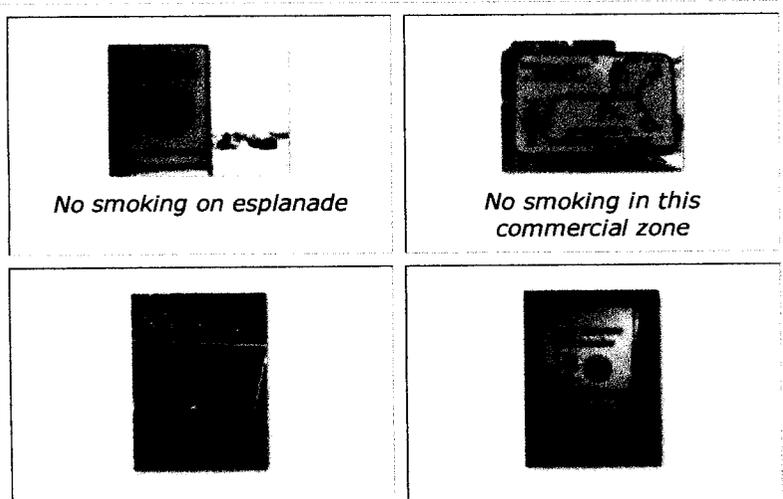
In many communities, smokefree air coalitions have teamed up with environmental organizations to work together on smokefree park and beach efforts due to their common interests of keeping these recreation areas and natural spaces clean, healthy, and safe for all to enjoy.

In Southern California, some coalitions working on smokefree beaches developed a key partnership with the SurfRider Foundation, which focuses on coastal environmental issues.

Many beachfront tourist destinations have smokefree beaches. Communities along the New Jersey shore led the way and have been adopting smokefree beach laws since 2001. In California, numerous beaches from San Diego to Los Angeles are smokefree due to locally adopted policies. In 2009, Maine adopted a smokefree law for beaches, parks, playgrounds and other areas of state parks. The law was adopted for both public health and environmental reasons, to create public spaces that are healthier and safer for both people and the environment.

Examples of Smokefree Signs for Outdoor Areas

Click on thumbnails to view full-size images





Related Research | [News](#)

- ▶ Fu, M.; Fernández, E.; Martínez-Sánchez, J.M.; San Emeterio, N.; Quirós, N.; Sureda, X.; Ballbè, M.; Muñoz, G.; Riccobene, A.; Centrich, F.; Saltó, E.; López, M.J., "[Second-hand smoke exposure in indoor and outdoor areas of cafés and restaurants: need for extending smoking regulation outdoors?](#)," *Environmental Research* 148: 421-428, July 2016.
- † Thomson, G.; Wilson, N.; Collins, D.; Edwards, R., "[Attitudes to smoke-free outdoor regulations in the USA and Canada: a review of 89 surveys](#)," *Tobacco Control* [Epub ahead of print], September 14, 2015.
- ◊ Zhang, X.; Martinez-Donate, A.; Rhoads, N., "[Parental practices and attitudes related to smoke-free rules in homes, cars, and outdoor playgrounds in US households with underage children and smokers, 2010-2011](#)," *Preventing Chronic Disease* 12: E96, June 18, 2015.
- ▶ Azagba, S., "[Effect of smoke-free patio policy of restaurants and bars on exposure to second-hand smoke](#)," *Preventive Medicine* [Epub ahead of print], April 22, 2015.
- † Mark, A.J.; Sanders, S.C.; Mitchell, J.A.; Seale, H.; Richmond, R.L., "[Smoke-free outdoor areas: supporting local government to introduce tobacco control policies](#)," *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 38(6): 518-523, December 2014.
- ▶ Vardavas, C.I.; Karabela, M.; Agaku, I.T.; Matsunaga, Y.; Myridakis, A.; Kouvarakis, A.; Stephanou, E.G.; Lymperi, M.; Behrakis, P.K., "[Secondhand smoke exposure within semi-open air cafes and tobacco specific 4-\(Methylnitrosamino\)-1-\(3-Pyridyl\)-1-Butanol \(NNAL\) concentrations among nonsmoking employees](#)," *International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health* 27(5): 875-881, October 2014.

Story Keywords: Health and Human Services, Faculty, California, Health, Public Health, Research, San Diego, vosd, Water, News, News Release

Everyone knows smoking cigarettes is hazardous to their health, but a new study shows that cigarette butts can be just as dangerous for the environment. SDSU public health researcher Richard Gersberg evaluated the effects left-over cigarette butts have on marine life and found that the chemicals from just one filtered cigarette butt had the ability to kill fish living in a one-liter bucket of water.

Gersberg's study used three types of cigarette butts:

- Smoked filtered cigarettes without tobacco
- Smoked filtered cigarettes with tobacco
- Clean un-smoked filtered cigarettes

In all cases, about half of the fish were killed with a very low concentration of cigarette butts.

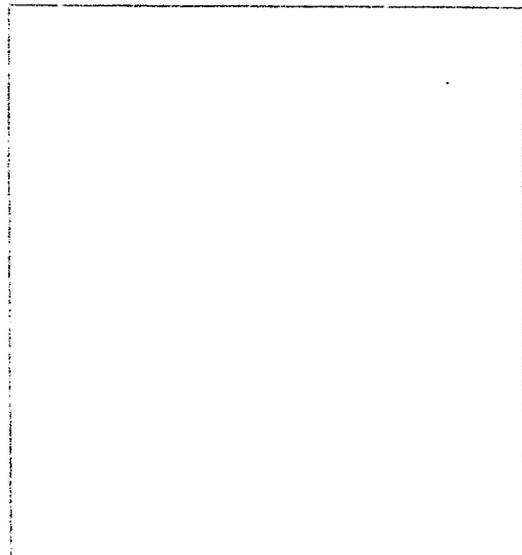
"The most important finding in this research is that it seems to be the filter, or rather what's in the left-over filter that is most dangerous to our water," Gersberg said.

Cigarette filters are made of cellulose-acetate, which is not readily biodegradable.

Cigarette Butts Are Hazardous Waste

In response to these new findings, the national Cigarette Butt Advisory Group (CBAG) has made the recommendation that cigarette butts be placed on the list of hazardous waste.

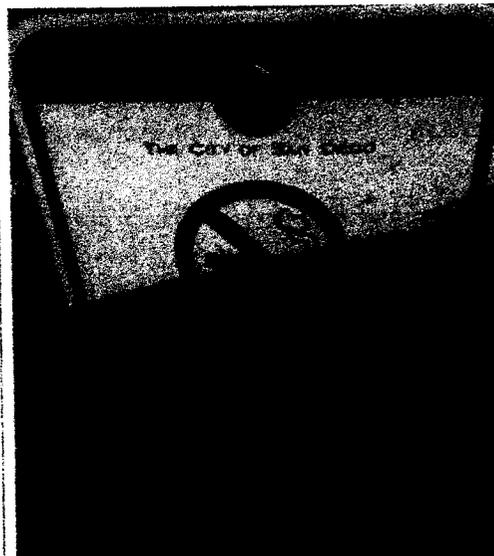
"Each year, billions of cigarette butts end up on our beaches, and in our oceans, lakes and rivers," said Tom Novotny, chair of CBAG and professor of public health at SDSU. "Based on this new



San Diego State University

research, we believe that cigarettes should be considered toxic waste and new requirements need to be established for how they are disposed."

According to Novotny's recent article in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, an estimated 1.69 billion pounds (845,000 tons) of butts wind up as litter worldwide per year. In addition, the annual Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup reports that "cigarette butts have been the single most recovered item since collections began."



An estimated 1.69 billion pounds of butts wind up as litter worldwide each year.

About Cigarette Butt Advisory Group (CBAG)

The Cigarette Butt Advisory Group consists of more than a dozen members including representatives from environmental groups, government advocacy groups and legal advisors. The Cigarette Butt Eradication Project seeks to unify public health efforts against smoking with environmental efforts against waste.

Together, these efforts will add to health and healthy environments.

This research was sponsored by the University of California, Office of the President, Tobacco Related Disease Research Program.

formaldehyde, lead, and toluene. The poisonous potency of these lit-up leftovers is amplified when the butts are leached out by rainwater.

A recent laboratory study led by Elli Slaughter of San Diego State University, shows that when cigarette butts enter the water supply, they are deadly to fish and marine life. This is especially true if a small amount of tobacco clings to the stub. The study revealed that a single cigarette butt soaked in a liter of water for one day resulted in vastly diminished water quality and the death of 50 percent of the fish therein. The study also found that when tobacco was not present on the filter, it took four cigarette butts, rather than one, to leave the same wake of devastation.

Our Wildlife

Toxic Snacks – Death by ingestion

Improperly disposed butts end up in the rivers and lakes where fish and animals eat them by mistake and quite often die from it.

Research conducted by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration estimated that cigarette debris is responsible for killing at least one million sea birds and 100,000 mammals annually.

Our Trees

Toxic Sacrifice – They can't run away

NEWS

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Association**
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Gaithersburg, MD 20879
530.759.8106

Secondhand Smoke Harms Pets and Wildlife

by Alexandra Swanson, DVM

October 18, 2013

As veterinary professionals, we should look at animal health and client health in a holistic manner, essentially, from a One Health perspective. The expression, "what is good for the goose is good for the gander" comes to mind. What is good for the pet-owning public also holds true for what is good for those pets of whom we are guardians. Humane treatment of animals should be expanded to include educational outreach to pet owners about the deadly harm inflicted on animals from *secondhand smoke* (inhalation) and *thirdhand smoke* (toxic residue on the fur and feathers, carpet, and bedding). *Environmental Tobacco Smoke* is also another term that is sometimes used.



iStockphoto

Evidence

There is a vast amount of research documenting the harm of firsthand and secondhand smoke on people; it should not be surprising to learn that the same holds true for animals. Take cigarette and tobacco products, for instance: The residue from cigarette smoke can be re-aerosolized into the air to produce what is referred to as thirdhand smoke, posing a danger to both people and pets¹. The cigarette and tobacco residue which settles on the fur and feathers of animals are ingested when birds preen or pets groom themselves. If aquariums are indoors, the toxic residue from cigarettes and tobacco products settles into the water, poisoning the water environment of the fish. Nicotine and ammonia are highly toxic to goldfish. Individuals with tobacco-stained fingers can unintentionally kill their fish by inserting their hands into aquarium water². Babies and toddlers, just like pets, are also at considerable risk if they come in contact with the clothing of a smoker or lie down on a carpet or bed where toxic residue, known as carcinogenic TSNA's (tobacco-specific nitrosamines), have accumulated³.

The literature has shown that cats exposed to secondhand smoke are three times more likely to develop lymphoma⁴. Cats are more prone to getting feline oral squamous cell carcinoma due to their fastidious grooming behavior⁵. Feline veterinarians, like Dr. Tracy McFarland, are familiar with the tragic consequences of asthma-related diseases seen in patients who live in smoke-filled households. On her website she writes: "While cigarette smoke isn't the only cause of asthma in cats, it is a common cause. Some of the most severe cases of asthma I've seen were cigarette smoke-induced, and sadly, a few cases were fatal, despite my best efforts. I have seen too many cases of lung cancer in pets living with smokers⁶". Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in cats is also well documented in the literature⁷.

The literature has also shown that different species have different risk factors, as do different breed conformations. Colorado State University found a higher incidence of nasal cancer in dolichocephalic (long-nosed) breeds exposed to secondhand smoke, compared to those breeds in non-smoking households^{8,9}. Short-nosed breeds are more prone to lung cancer than nasal cancer. Cancer-causing agents have been found in the fur and urine of dogs following exposure to secondhand smoke. Like humans, pets can acquire respiratory infections and asthma from secondhand smoke. An article published in the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association reaffirmed secondhand smoke as one of the common causes of chronic bronchitis in dogs¹⁰. And birds, such as psittacines, are at risk of atherosclerosis due to regular exposure to smoke¹¹.

We have all seen the cigarette butt waste in our parks, on our sidewalks, and on our beaches. Inquisitive children and pets are at risk of accidental ingestion of this waste¹². Just two cigarettes ingested by a puppy can be lethal. Cigarette butt litter not only contaminates our environment, but also endangers wildlife as well as our four-legged family members who may inhale or accidentally ingest these toxic products¹³. Cigarette butt litter is the most common type of litter collected along beaches. Unfortunately, wildlife such as fish, birds, whales, and other marine mammals, have fallen victim to ingestion of cigarette butt litter, as evidenced by necropsies of stomach contents¹⁴.

The Stats

According to the Coalition for a Tobacco Free Los Angeles County, tobacco use in Los Angeles County is "directly linked to the top five causes of death. This includes coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory cancer, pneumonia, and emphysema. One of six human deaths is attributed to a tobacco-related disease in Los Angeles County at a cost of \$2.3 billion¹⁵". We do not have comparable figures on pets, but with an estimated 4.5 million cats and dogs in Los Angeles County, there are probably a sizable number of pets being exposed.

Pet Owner Attitudes

Tobacco Control published a report in 2009 titled, "Pet Owners' Attitudes and Behaviors Related to Smoking and Secondhand Smoke: A Pilot Study"¹⁶. It was a web-based survey of 3,293 adult pet owners to evaluate smoking behavior at home and the impact of providing information on how secondhand smoke could harm pets. Twenty-one percent of surveyed respondents were smokers and 27% of respondents lived with at least one smoker. The study showed that information on the dangers of pet exposure to secondhand smoke would motivate 28.4% smokers to quit, 8.7% non-smokers to ask smokers whom they live with to quit, and 14.2% non-smokers to ask smokers not to smoke indoors. The study also showed that non-smoking pet owners who live with smokers would ask them to quit (16.4%) or to not smoke indoors (24.2%) if given this information. About 40% of smokers and 24% of non-smokers living with smokers indicated they were interested in more information on smoking, quitting, or secondhand smoke.



Pet birds, like these parrots, are also sensitive to smoke.

Michelle Riley/The HSUS

What about Alternative and Emerging Products?

There is some confusion and there are some false claims about emerging products, like electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). To date, there is no data to prove e-cigarettes are a safe alternative to traditional cigarettes nor have these products been approved by the FDA as a safe alternative to smoking. In fact, there was a recent case of a toddler who died after ingesting the liquid nicotine from an e-cigarette canister¹⁷. The e-cigarette vapor is made up of ingredients found in antifreeze¹⁸. Naturally, pets and wildlife could be put at risk if they encounter these discarded products.

This is an Animal Welfare Issue

Smoking already is a human and environmental welfare issue; we should also embrace this as an animal welfare issue. Cigarettes can cause house fires that are deadly, not just to people, but to pets as well. Cigarettes have also started forest fires that have killed wildlife and destroyed habitats. A study conducted at UC Davis showed that smoking is a leading cause of fire disaster and death worldwide, costing over \$27 billion yearly¹⁹.

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians who are reading this column, I encourage you to incorporate the topic of secondhand smoke into your medical history-taking. Ask your clients, "Does anyone in your household smoke? And if so, does anyone smoke around your pets?" Let them know there are excellent resources available like the California Smokers' Helpline to help people stop smoking²⁰. Educational materials (postcards and brochures) can also be ordered through tobaccofreecatalog.org, and distributed to clients to help educate them on the facts. Help them understand they are putting all their family members, including their pets, at risk by smoking around them. Let us start the conversation and together, as animal welfare advocates and veterinary professionals, take a leadership role in raising awareness and educating the public on the benefits of a smoke-free lifestyle.

Smokers' Helpline Resources

English	Within California: 1-800-NO-BUTTS Outside California: 1-800-QUIT-NOW
Spanish	En California: 1-800-45-NO-FUME Fuera de California: 1-855-DEJALO-YA
Chinese Mandarin & Cantonese	1-800-938-8917
Korean	1-800-556-5564
Vietnamese	1-800-778-8440



Dr. Alexandra Swanson is a DVM graduate of Western University of Health Science's charter class of 2007. She has an interesting and varied career background including a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering, and is strongly devoted to animal welfare issues as they relate to veterinary public health and animal disaster preparedness. Her special interest is in helping to bring awareness about the harm of secondhand smoke to pets and people alike.

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Tobacco and cigarette butt consumption in humans and animals

Thomas E Novotny,¹ Sarah N Hardin,¹ Lynn R Hovda,² Dale J Novotny,³
Mary Kay McLean,⁴ Safdar Khan⁴

1 cigarette contains up to 30mg of Nicotine. Lethal doses in children is 40mg

¹Graduate School of Public Health, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA

²SafetyCall International, PLLC and Pet Poison Helpline, Bloomington, Minnesota, USA

³San Diego State University Research Foundation, San Diego, California, USA

⁴ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center, Urbana, Illinois, USA

Correspondence to

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ABSTRACT

Discarded cigarette butts may present health risks to human infants and animals because of indiscriminate eating behaviours. Nicotine found in cigarette butts may cause vomiting and neurological toxicity; leachates of cigarette butts in aquatic environments may cause exposure to additional toxic chemicals including heavy metals, ethyl phenol and pesticide residues. This report reviews published and grey literature regarding cigarette butt waste consumption by children, pets and wildlife. Although reports of human and animal exposures number in the tens of thousands, severe toxic outcomes due to butt consumption are rare. Nonetheless, the ubiquity of cigarette butt waste and its potential for adverse effects on human and animal health warrants additional research and policy interventions to reduce the stream of these pollutants in the environment.

INTRODUCTION

Cigarette butt waste is not only unsightly, but when ingested may be hazardous to the health of humans and animals. Cigarette butts are commonly discarded onto beaches, sidewalks, streets, parks and many other public places where children, domestic animals and wildlife may be exposed to risk of ingestion; they may also be accessed by children from ashtrays at home, in cars or in public places. When carelessly discarded by smokers, they are carried from storm sewers and beaches to streams and waterways leading directly to the aquatic environment.¹ Infants, as well as many sea creatures, birds and pets are indiscriminate eaters, and ingested plastic trash, including cigarette butts, can choke an animal or poison it with toxins. Animals may not be able to regurgitate such items, with some acquiring gastrointestinal bezoars that can lead to a false sense of satiation and subsequent under-nutrition.² However, canines often self-decontaminate through vomiting.

Cigarettes contain at least 4000 chemicals, with about 50 of these being carcinogenic.³ Many of these chemicals are derived from agricultural use in tobacco growing, including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides; humectants may be added to keep tobacco moist. Many are additives used in flavouring and adjusting the burn rate of cigarettes, and the tobacco industry has reported many of these as being 'generally regarded as safe'—when consumed as food, but not necessarily when combusted and then consumed.⁴ Cigarette butts have been shown to leach out numerous chemicals such as heavy metals, nicotine and ethylphenol in water and may be a continual point

source for contamination of aquatic environments after discarding.⁵ One laboratory-based study has shown that cigarette butt leachates can kill water fleas (*Daphnia* species) in relatively low concentrations.⁶ Slaughter *et al* demonstrated that the median lethal dose is approximately one cigarette butt per litre of water for both freshwater and saltwater test fish species.⁷

Approximately 0.6–3.0% of tobacco (by dry weight) is composed of nicotine, a plant pesticide,⁸ although it is no longer used as such in the USA. Nicotine is the most commonly reported toxic substance causing symptoms among children who have consumed cigarettes or butts. Although a typical cigarette contains from 9 mg to 30 mg of nicotine, inhalation through smoking is only about 0.5–2 mg per cigarette. The estimated toxic dose of nicotine in non-addicted adults is 4–8 mg, and the lethal dose after one-time ingestion among children is reported as 40–60 mg.⁹ Nicotine in tobacco products is rapidly absorbed by oral and intestinal mucosa, and alkalisation enhances absorption; nicotine-related symptoms develop rapidly (<4 hours) after ingestion.¹⁰ These may represent a wide variety of symptoms including nausea, vomiting, salivation and diaphoresis; with severe poisoning, there may be convulsions, bradycardia with hypotension, cardiac arrhythmias and respiratory depression.

Cigarette butts have a bitter taste, and thus this may limit the amount of nicotine that is accidentally ingested. However, children often explore their environment through oral contact or through mimicry of adult behaviours.¹¹ In young children, 1–2 mg may be toxic, causing nausea and vomiting in low doses, and more extensive neurological symptoms with higher doses.¹²

In pets, an oral minimum lethal dose of nicotine in dogs is reported to be 9.2 mg/kg; however, clinical signs have been reported at doses as low as 1 mg/kg. In small dogs, signs can be seen after the ingestion of one cigarette.¹³ With large ingestions, dogs may have a very poor prognosis as a result of nicotine toxicity.¹⁴ Pet birds are particularly sensitive to many chemicals owing to their small size and very efficient metabolism. Curious birds have been reported to ingest cigarette butts left in household ashtrays and have died as a result.¹⁵

In order to evaluate the potential extent of cigarette and butt ingestion among animals and humans, we present a brief summary of ingestion reports from published and grey literature, as well as results of a brief online survey of the Cigarette Butt Pollution Project (CBPP) contacts who might be involved in wild animal rescue and monitoring.



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Research paper

We also report data from two national veterinary poison control resource centres.

Methods

First, we searched published material using the PubMed database to identify reports on cigarette butt ingestion by humans or animals. Second, boolean searches were conducted using <http://google.com> for "cigarette butt ingestion", "my dog ate a cigarette", "animals that eat cigarette butts", "child poisoning" and "child cigarette ingestion". Published material found on the web search was retrieved from the San Diego State University library databases. Next, we posted a request on the CBPP website (<http://www.cigwaste.org>) seeking information from website visitors regarding cigarette butt ingestion by wildlife or pets. We then used SurveyMonkey,¹⁶ a free online market research tool, to seek information by email from CBPP voluntary contacts regarding cigarette butt ingestion by marine animals including birds, mammals, turtles and fish. This survey consisted of 10 questions asking whether the volunteers had worked with marine animals and had observed ingested cigarette butts; if they had any specific knowledge of reports on animals ingesting cigarette butts; and if they knew of cigarette butts found on necropsies of recovered animals. The survey allowed open-ended responses to refer to other individuals, organisations or reports. In addition, specific information was sought from the San Diego Zoo pathology database involving recovered wildlife and zoo animals' necropsy reports. Finally, co-authors (MKMcL and LRH) provided data from the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center (AAPC), Urbana, Illinois, and the Pet Poison Help Line (PPH), Bloomington, Minnesota, on reported cigarette and cigarette butt ingestion from 2005 to 2010.

RESULTS

Cigarette butt consumption by humans

Reports of accidental ingestion of cigarettes (and butts) are not uncommon among children, especially those <6 years old. Most reports and reviews of cigarette and butt ingestion have described few significant toxic responses or sequelae among children to cigarette or butt consumption (table 1), but some have shown severe toxicity with as few as two cigarettes consumed.¹⁷

Some concern was raised²² about the possible differences between European and American tobacco's nicotine content because the two studies reporting more severe observed toxicity were European (in Greece and Italy). Malizia *et al*⁹ described four children who ingested two cigarettes each and developed salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea, tachypnoea, tachycardia and hypotension within 30 minutes, and depressed respiration and cardiac arrhythmias within 40 minutes. Convulsions occurred

within 60 minutes of ingestion. All recovered after gastric lavage with activated charcoal, intermittent positive pressure ventilation and intravenous diazepam for convulsions. In addition, one older prospective study¹⁷ also reported toxicity among four of five children (aged 20 months-9 years) consuming from half to four pieces of nicotine gum.

In a review of 20 cases of 'cigarette tobacco' ingestion by children ≤ 2 years of age in Wisconsin,¹⁹ 13 children were treated with emetics and activated charcoal, and only one child was symptomatic enough to require hospitalisation. In Philadelphia, the Albert Einstein Hospital Emergency Department described 700 children <6 years old who ingested cigarettes or cigarette butts and reported to the Poison Control Centre in 1988-91.¹⁸ Of these, 143 (20.4%) were symptomatic, and vomiting was the only symptom in 138 (98.6%), occurring in <20 minutes in 104 (74.3%). In 1997, the Rhode Island Department of Health reported 146 cases of cigarette butt ingestion among children <6 years old; of these, approximately one-third displayed transient nicotine toxicity.²¹ During 2001 to 2006, 276 children presented at the Japan Red Cross Hospital with cigarette ingestion.²³ The majority of these were <1 year old, and 83% were asymptomatic and thus treated with only observation.

Based on the population-representative National Electronic Injury Surveillance System of the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, Quirk²⁴ reported approximately 12 000 total cigarette injuries in 2002-7. Of these, about 4400 (one-third) were listed as 'ingestion' or 'poisoning'. The other most common diagnoses were burns (43%) and bruises or abrasions (12%). From 2006 to 2008, the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) reported nearly 14 000 injuries caused by tobacco products among children, 70% of whom were <6 years old. Most of these exposures (90%) were due to the ingestion of cigarettes or cigarette butts.²⁵ The vast majority of these incidents were non-toxic and the children were not hospitalised.

A recent study of new, flavoured, dissolvable, candy-like smokeless tobacco products²⁶ provided further information regarding accidental consumption. Connolly *et al* analysed 13 705 tobacco product ingestion cases reported to the National Poison Data System for 2006-8, most (70%) of which were among infants <1 year of age. Smokeless tobacco products were the second most common tobacco products ingested by children, after cigarettes and used filter tips, and increased in proportion with increasing age. Further regulatory review of these new products was recommended.

Cigarette butt consumption by pets and wildlife

Reports of nicotine ingestion in domestic animals are rare; however, this ingestion can cause excessive salivation, excitement, tremors, vomiting, lack of coordination, weakness,

Table 1 Reports of cigarette and butt ingestion among children, 1983-2009

Study site and author	Year	No	Age	% Symptomatic	% Hospitalised	Comments
Italy (Malizia, 1983) ⁹	1983	4	?	100	100	Severe toxicity, including convulsions
USA (Smolinske, 1988) ¹⁷	1988	51	5 months-2.5 years	26% of 19 butt ingestion cases	0	Dose response, starting with one cigarette consumed
Philadelphia (McGee, 1995) ¹⁸	1988-91	700	Mean 12 months	20.4 (>90% vomiting)	<1	One with nicotine toxicity, observational therapy only
Wisconsin (Bonadio, 1989) ¹⁹	1988	20	<2 years	50	5	One with nicotine toxicity, induced vomiting
Greece (Petridou, 1995) ²⁰	1995	15	2-4 years	100	100	Vomiting and tachycardia, gastric lavage and charcoal
Rhode Island (CDC, 1997) ²¹	1994-6	146	Mean 11.6 months	33	0	Minor toxic effects
Long Island (Sisselman, 1996) ²²	1993-5	223	<6 years	18	0	No gastric lavage indicated, observation only
Japan (Kubo, 2008) ²³	2001-6	276	Median 1 year	17	<1	No lavage, observation for 2 hours

Table 2 Reported cigarette and cigarette butt ingestions by domestic animals, USA, 2005–10*

Species	Cigarette and butt ingestion calls (n)	No symptomatic at time of call (%)	Age range (years)	Weight range (kg)	Dose range (mg/kg) ^y	Mortality (n)
Avian	2	0	1–8	Unknown and 0.5 kg	45	0
Canine	801	363 (45.3)	0.1–16	2–105 lb	0.08–142	1 ^z
Caprine	2	0	1	27.1	11	0
Feline	41	11 (26.8)	0.1–15	1.98–9.0	1.69–170	0
Rodent	1	1 (100)	1	0.5	Unknown	0
Turtle	1	1 (100)	15	3.6	1.9	

*Sources: Pet Poison Help Line, Bloomington, MN and ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center, Urbana, IL.

^yASPCA data only.

^zEuthanised case assessed by ASPCA veterinarian as doubtful owing to toxicity (time, findings and history not consistent with exposure).

convulsions, respiratory failure and even death.^{27 28} There are only anecdotal reports of wild animals (sea turtles) ingesting cigarettes butts.²⁹ No reports of cigarette butt ingestion were found on a review of the San Diego Zoo Necropsy Database (C Witte, personal communication 1 December 2010).

Over the period 2005–10, the PPH and the APCC received calls on 801 cases of cigarette or butt ingestion among dogs, on 41 among cats and on six among other animal species (table 2). Animals ingesting multiple items other than cigarettes or butts or those in multi-animal households were excluded from the PPH database analysis. Follow-up data were unavailable on some of the ingestions from PPH, but most symptomatic cases involved gastrointestinal signs (primarily retching and vomiting) and neurological signs such irritability, lethargy or ataxia. Ingestion ranged from one cigarette or butt to an ashtray full of butts and a pack of cigarettes.

According to the APCC, in canine cases that were assessed by APCC staff as highly likely to be due to tobacco ingestion (time, clinical finding, history are sufficient and characteristic of a toxicosis from the agent) or medium likely (findings are characteristic, but historical and/or clinical data not completely available), 55% of patients had vomiting and 25% of patients were ataxic after ingestion. Other common signs included lethargy, tremors, hypersalivation and bradycardia. Ingestion ranged from one to 30 cigarette butts.

Only 14 responses were received from the SurveyMonkey procedure. Of these, none reported finding cigarette butt ingestion in a sick or dying animal. When asked "Do you see cigarette butt waste as a major environmental concern, and if so, why or why not," only four responded affirmatively. Selected open-ended responses included: "I see so much of it in our environment", "(concern) due to quantities and harm" and "During a two mile cardio walk I usually pick up over 100 of them, but I do not know the impact on wildlife".

DISCUSSION

This review suggests that cigarette butt consumption by small children and animals is a frequent source of concern and attention for poison control centres, parents and pet owners. The ubiquity of this waste should thus be a concern for policymakers who would seek to reduce the costs of dealing with tobacco ingestions for both parents and providers. We found that severe poisoning by cigarette butts among young children was rare but possible and that poison centres already emphasise the need to reduce the risk of poisoning by tobacco products.³⁰ It is clear that smokers must treat cigarette butts as toxic waste products and take more care in discarding them; children will mimic parental behaviour by putting these items into their mouths and sometime consume them in quantities sufficient to be toxic. It is also clear that new, flavoured tobacco products are a source of

concern for poisoning among small children because these products, unlike cigarette butts, are not foul tasting.

Veterinary reports of nicotine poisoning are uncommon, but domestic animals may consume them and show serious gastrointestinal, central nervous system and cardiovascular signs. Veterinary poison centre data may be further studied with regard to follow-up on reported exposures and outcomes of these exposures.

We have not yet been able to identify well-documented reports of cigarette butt consumption by wildlife. However, this does not mean that such consumption does not occur. On the other hand, cigarette and butt consumption among domestic animals is fairly common and of concern to pet owners. It would logically follow that wild animals might also be at risk of butt consumption in natural environments. Our brief email survey and web-based appeal for information were very limited by lack of structure, response and a non-representative sampling design.

Future survey research on knowledge, attitudes and practices involving cigarette butt waste should be conducted systematically, possibly through key informant surveys or even population-based surveys of smokers and non-smokers. There is substantial and growing evidence about the toxicity of cigarette butt leachates in aquatic environments, but more research is needed to ascertain specific toxic substances in cigarette butt leachates, their bioaccumulation potential and chemical markers of cigarette butt waste in natural settings.

Given the precautionary principle for environmental hazards,³¹ the potential harm to children, pets and wildlife caused by cigarette butt waste in the environment should be recognised. This concern might be addressed by holding accountable tobacco producers for costs incurred for medical care expenditures caused by butt consumption by children and animals and for mitigation of cigarette butt waste in the environment.³²

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Competing interests None.

Contributors TEN conceived of this article, invited co-authors, supervised researchers involved, wrote the penultimate draft.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; not externally peer reviewed.

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FACT SHEET: Outdoor Air Pollution From Secondhand Smoke

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1. Tobacco smoke contains at least 172 toxic substances, including 3 regulated outdoor air pollutants, 33 Hazardous Air Pollutants, 47 Chemicals restricted as Hazardous Waste and 67 Known Human or Animal Carcinogens (Repace, 2006). ~~This is true whether tobacco smoke is inhaled in the act of smoking, or inhaled by nonsmokers out of the air indoors or outdoors.~~
2. The concentration of tobacco smoke pollution of buildings [secondhand smoke (SHS)] is governed by the density of smokers and by the ventilation rate. Tobacco smoke pollution outdoors or outdoor tobacco smoke (OTS) is determined by the density of smokers, the wind velocity (direction and speed), and the stability of the atmosphere.
3. SHS concentrations persist for hours after smoking ceases indoors, while OTS concentrations dissipate rapidly after smoking stops outdoors. However, during smoking, OTS levels outdoors may be as high as SHS indoors.
4. A limited number of controlled experiments and field studies of OTS have been conducted in California, Europe, in the Caribbean, and in Maryland:
 - California (1). The California Air Resources Board study (CARB, 2006), measured OTS nicotine concentrations outside an airport, college, government center, office complex, and amusement park. CARB found that at these typical outdoor locations, Californians may be exposed to OTS levels as high as indoor SHS concentrations. CARB found that OTS was strongly affected by counts of the number of smokers and moderately affected by the size of the smoking area and the measured wind speed. The CARB study indicated that OTS concentrations are detectable and sometimes comparable to indoor concentrations, and demonstrates that the number of cigarettes being smoked (i.e., total source strength), the position of smokers relative to the receptor, and atmospheric conditions can lead to substantial variation in average exposures. CARB declared that OTS is a "toxic air contaminant."
 - California (2). Klepeis, et al. (2007) measured OTS respirable particle concentrations in outdoor patios, on airport and city sidewalks, and in parks. They also conducted controlled experiments of SHS indoors and OTS outdoors. Klepeis et al. (2007) found that mean SHS particle concentrations outdoors can be comparable to SHS indoors. Within about 2 feet of a smoker OTS was quite high and comparable to SHS concentrations measured indoors. They found that levels measured in 2 sidewalk cafés were detectable at distances beyond 13 feet. They found that in contrast to SHS, OTS does not accumulate and that OTS peaks are more sensitive to source-receptor proximity and wind velocity. Thus, long-term averages for OTS concentrations are averaged over a large number of transient

peaks, which only occur when smokers are active, whereas indoor concentrations remain high long after cigarettes have ended, and the total dose to a person indoors from each cigarette will be greater than for a cigarette smoked outdoors. Klepeis et al. (2007) found upwind OTS concentrations very low and downwind OTS much higher.

- Denmark. Boffi et al. (2006) measured OTS respirable particle pollution in a car park (open space), outdoors in front of a conference center with smokers under a roof (18 smokers during a measurement time of 35 min), indoors in the nonsmoking conference center, along the motorway to Copenhagen city centre, and inside a Copenhagen restaurant where smoking was allowed. Boffi et al. (2006) found that mean values observed with smokers in front of the conference center were significantly higher than the outdoor parking place, indoor conference center, motorway and Copenhagen outdoor official data.
 - Finland. Repace and Rupprecht (13 WCTOH, 2006) measured OTS respirable particle pollution in Five outdoor cafes and on city streets in downtown Helsinki. They found that air pollution levels in Helsinki outdoor cafes with many smokers during August 2003 were 5 to 20 times higher than on the sidewalks of busy streets polluted by bus, truck, and auto traffic.
 - Maryland. Repace (2005) measured outdoor fine particle and carcinogen concentrations from OTS on the campus of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Using controlled experiments, Repace (2005) found that cigarette smoke RSP concentrations decline approximately inversely with distance downwind from the point source, whereas cigarette smoke carcinogen concentrations decline approximately inversely as the square of the distance from source to receptor. The experiments showed that OTS smoke levels did not approach background levels either for fine particles or carcinogens until about 23 feet from the source.
 - Caribbean: Experiments conducted on a cruise ship underway at 20 knots at sea in the Caribbean showed that OTS in various smoking-permitted outdoor areas of the ship tripled the level of carcinogens to which nonsmokers were exposed relative to indoor and outdoor areas in which smoking did not occur, despite the strong breezes and unlimited dispersion volume. Moreover, outdoor smoking areas were contaminated with carcinogens to nearly the same extent as a popular casino on board in which smoking was permitted (Repace, 2005).
5. **Conclusions:** Field studies plus controlled experiments demonstrate that, regardless of which way the wind blows, an individual in an outdoor cafe, transiting through a building doorway, or otherwise surrounded by a group of smokers, is always downwind from the source. They also show that under some conditions, outdoor levels of tobacco smoke (OTS) can be as high as indoor levels of secondhand smoke (SHS). Outdoor smoking bans are already common in Canada (Figure below).

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Second-hand smoke campaigns target great outdoors

Last Updated Tue, 15 Nov 2005 18:04:14 EST
CBC News

Smoking has been banned in workplaces, restaurants and theatres, leaving the great outdoors as the next frontier for anti-smoking campaigns.

"People understand the concept of air pollution, that it may be everywhere," said Roberta Ferrence of the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto. "Somehow [with] second-hand smoke outdoors they feel it's magically whisked away, and it isn't."

Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nova Scotia are working on provincewide bans on smoking on restaurant patios, which is already the law in 16 municipalities across Canada.

The governments have acted although there is little published research on levels of outdoor second-hand smoke or its health implications.



(CP file photo)

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California: Officials in California Town Say Smoking Ban Is Working

Source: The Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition, 2006-05-30 Author: SHEARON ROBERTS; ORDINANCE NO. 2006-217 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CALABASAS REGULATING SECOND-HAND SMOKE AND AMENDING THE CALABASAS MUNICIPAL CODE..

Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke

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Overview

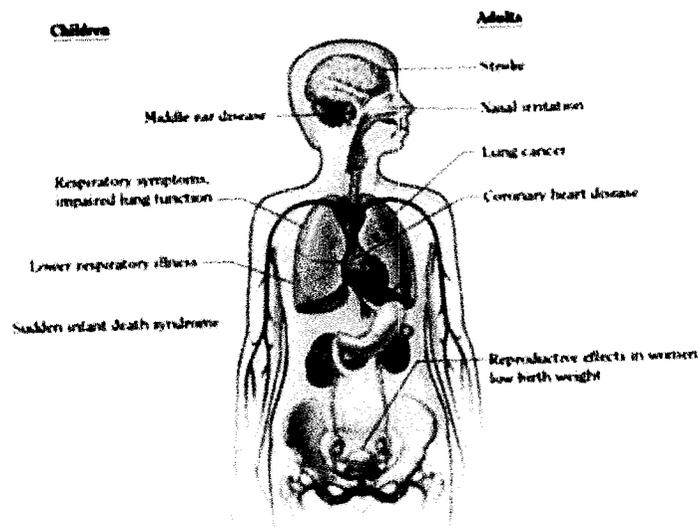
Secondhand smoke is the combination of smoke from the burning end of a cigarette and the smoke breathed out by smokers. Secondhand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals. Hundreds are toxic and about 70 can cause cancer.^{1,2,3,4}

Since the 1964 Surgeon General's Report, 2.5 million adults who were nonsmokers died because they breathed secondhand smoke.¹

There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.

- Secondhand smoke causes numerous health problems in infants and children, including more frequent and severe asthma attacks, respiratory infections, ear infections, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).^{1,4}
- Smoking during pregnancy results in more than 1,000 infant deaths annually.⁴
- Some of the health conditions caused by secondhand smoke in adults include coronary heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer.^{1,4}

Health Consequences Causally Linked to Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



Note:

The condition in red is a new disease causally linked to secondhand smoke in the 2014 Surgeon General's Report⁴

Secondhand Smoke Causes Cardiovascular Disease

Exposure to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and can cause coronary heart disease and stroke.^{2,4,5}

- Secondhand smoke causes nearly 34,000 premature deaths from heart disease each year in the United States among nonsmokers.⁴
- Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or at work increase their risk of developing heart disease by 25–30%.¹
- Secondhand smoke increases the risk for stroke by 20–30%.⁴
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes more than 8,000 deaths from stroke annually.⁴

Breathing secondhand smoke can have immediate adverse effects on your blood and blood vessels, increasing the risk of having a heart attack.^{2,3,4}

- Breathing secondhand smoke interferes with the normal functioning of the heart, blood, and vascular systems in ways that increase the risk of having a heart attack.
- Even brief exposure to secondhand smoke can damage the lining of blood vessels and cause your blood platelets to become stickier. These changes can cause a deadly heart attack.

People who already have heart disease are at especially high risk of suffering adverse effects from breathing secondhand smoke and should take special precautions to avoid even brief exposures.¹

Secondhand Smoke Causes Lung Cancer

Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults who have never smoked.⁴

- Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or at work increase their risk of developing lung cancer by 20–30%.²
- Secondhand smoke causes more than 7,300 lung cancer deaths among U.S. nonsmokers each year.⁴
- Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers.^{2,3,4}
- Even brief secondhand smoke exposure can damage cells in ways that set the cancer process in motion.⁴
- As with active smoking, the longer the duration and the higher the level of exposure to secondhand smoke, the greater the risk of developing lung cancer.⁴

Secondhand Smoke Causes SIDS

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden, unexplained, unexpected death of an infant in the first year of life. SIDS is the leading cause of death in otherwise healthy infants.⁶ Secondhand smoke increases the risk for SIDS.^{2,4}

- Smoking by women during pregnancy increases the risk for SIDS.^{2,4,7}
- Infants who are exposed to secondhand smoke after birth are also at greater risk for SIDS.^{2,4}
- Chemicals in secondhand smoke appear to affect the brain in ways that interfere with its regulation of infants' breathing.^{2,4}
- Infants who die from SIDS have higher concentrations of nicotine in their lungs and higher levels of cotinine (a biological marker for secondhand smoke exposure) than infants who die from other causes.^{2,4}

Parents can help protect their babies from SIDS by taking the following three actions:⁸

- Do not smoke when pregnant.
- Do not smoke in the home or around the baby.
- Put the baby down to sleep on its back.

Secondhand Smoke Harms Children

Secondhand smoke can cause serious health problems in children.^{2,4}

- Studies show that older children whose parents smoke get sick more often. Their lungs grow less than children who do not breathe secondhand smoke, and they get more bronchitis and pneumonia.
- Wheezing and coughing are more common in children who breathe secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke can trigger an asthma attack in a child. Children with asthma who are around secondhand smoke have more severe and frequent asthma attacks. A severe asthma attack can put a child's

life in danger.

- Children whose parents smoke around them get more ear infections. They also have fluid in their ears more often and have more operations to put in ear tubes for drainage.

Parents can help protect their children from secondhand smoke by taking the following actions:⁹

- Do not allow anyone to smoke anywhere in or near your home.
- Do not allow anyone to smoke in your car, even with the window down.
- Make sure your children's day care centers and schools are tobacco-free.
- If your state still allows smoking in public areas, look for restaurants and other places that do not allow smoking. "No-smoking sections" do not protect you and your family from secondhand smoke.

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For Further Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Office on Smoking and Health
E-mail: tobaccoinfo@cdc.gov (<mailto:tobaccoinfo@cdc.gov>)
Phone: 1-800-CDC-INFO

Media Inquiries: Contact CDC's Office on Smoking and Health press line at 770-488-5493.

Fact Sheets

Adult Data

Cessation

Economics

Fast Facts

Health Effects

Secondhand Smoke

Smokeless Tobacco

Tobacco Industry and Products

Youth and Young Adult Data

1266+ Municipalities with Smokefree Park Laws
Enacted as of July 1, 2016

This list includes those municipalities that specified that all city parks and/or specifically named city parks are smokefree. The list does not include those municipalities that have designated smoking areas in city parks, those that provide coverage only a certain number of feet from playgrounds or youth areas, and those that provide coverage only during youth events.

Visit our outdoor air resource page at www.no-smoke.org/outdoor.html for more information.

1.	Albertville	AL
2.	Bay Minette	AL
3.	Bayou La Batre	AL
4.	Center Point	AL
5.	Cordova	AL
6.	Crossville	AL
7.	Daphne	AL
8.	Decatur	AL
9.	Fayette	AL
10.	Florence	AL
11.	Fultondale	AL
12.	Gulf Shores	AL
13.	Headland	AL
14.	Homewood	AL
15.	Hueytown	AL
16.	Huntsville	AL
17.	Irondale	AL
18.	Jacksonville	AL
19.	Jasper	AL
20.	Lineville	AL
21.	Mobile	AL
22.	Montevallo	AL
23.	Opelika	AL
24.	Orange Beach	AL
25.	Selma	AL
26.	Spanish Fort	AL
27.	Sylvania	AL
28.	Troy	AL
29.	Ash Flat	AR
30.	Atkins	AR
31.	Batesville	AR
32.	Benton	AR
33.	Bentonville	AR
34.	Blytheville	AR
35.	Conway	AR
36.	Dover	AR

37.	Gosnell	AR
38.	Harrison	AR
39.	Helena-West Helena	AR
40.	Little Rock	AR
41.	Magnolia	AR
42.	Perryville	AR
43.	Phillips County	AR
44.	Pottsville	AR
45.	Russellville	AR
46.	White Hall	AR
47.	Yellville	AR
48.	Goodyear	AZ
49.	Miami	AZ
50.	San Luis	AZ
51.	Somerton	AZ
52.	Agoura Hills	CA
53.	Alameda	CA
54.	Alameda County	CA
55.	Albany	CA
56.	Alhambra	CA
57.	Alpine County	CA
58.	Amador County	CA
59.	Apple Valley	CA
60.	Arbuckle	CA
61.	Arcata	CA
62.	Arroyo Grande	CA
63.	Atascadero	CA
64.	Baldwin Park	CA
65.	Banning	CA
66.	Belmont	CA
67.	Berkeley	CA
68.	Beverly Hills	CA
69.	Blue Lake	CA
70.	Boulder Creek	CA
71.	Brisbane	CA
72.	Buellton	CA

563. Parkers Prairie	MN
564. Perham	MN
565. Pipestone	MN
566. Plato	MN
567. Plymouth	MN
568. Ramsey	MN
569. Richfield	MN
570. Robbinsdale	MN
571. Round Lake	MN
572. Savage	MN
573. Spring Lake Park	MN
574. Spring Park	MN
575. St. Francis	MN
576. St. Louis Park	MN
577. Steele County	MN
578. Wendell	MN
579. Wheaton	MN
580. White Earth	MN
581. Wilkin County	MN
582. Hazelwood	MO
583. Kahoka	MO
584. Kirksville	MO
585. Lee's Summit	MO
586. Sedalia	MO
587. Aberdeen	MS
588. Batesville	MS
589. Booneville	MS
590. Cary	MS
591. Ecu	MS
592. Greenwood	MS
593. Gulfport	MS
594. Hattiesburg	MS
595. Hernando	MS
596. Hollandale	MS
597. Holly Springs	MS
598. Kosciusko	MS
599. McComb	MS
600. Ocean Springs	MS
601. Pascagoula	MS
602. Petal	MS
603. Pontotoc	MS
604. Senatobia	MS
605. Southaven	MS
606. State Line	MS
607. Tupelo	MS
608. Walls	MS
609. Havre	MT
610. Helena	MT
611. Albemarle	NC

612. Asheville	NC
613. Boone	NC
614. Cabarras County	NC
615. Catawba County	NC
616. Chapel Hill	NC
617. Cherryville	NC
618. Claremont	NC
619. Concord	NC
620. Conover	NC
621. Cornelius	NC
622. Dallas	NC
623. Durham County	NC
624. Harrisburg	NC
625. Hickory	NC
626. Huntersville	NC
627. Kannapolis	NC
628. Lowell	NC
629. Macon County	NC
630. McAdenville	NC
631. Mooresville	NC
632. Mount Holly	NC
633. Orange County	NC
634. Oxford	NC
635. Pinehurst	NC
636. Salisbury	NC
637. Saluda	NC
638. Spencer	NC
639. Troutman	NC
640. Valdese	NC
641. Vance County	NC
642. Beulah	ND
643. Dickinson	ND
644. Fessenden	ND
645. Garrison	ND
646. Kindred	ND
647. Langdon	ND
648. Mapleton	ND
649. Wahpeton	ND
650. Grand Island	NE
651. Berlin	NH
652. Laconia	NH
653. Peterborough	NH
654. Somersworth	NH
655. Bergen County	NJ
656. Berlin Borough	NJ
657. Berlin Township	NJ
658. Beverly	NJ
659. Bloomingdale Borough	NJ
660. Burlington County	NJ

1248. Hancock County	WV
1249. Hendricks	WV
1250. Marshall County	WV
1251. Mason County	WV
1252. Mill Creek	WV
1253. Mineral County	WV
1254. Moorefield	WV
1255. Morgan County	WV
1256. Morgantown	WV
1257. Moundsville	WV

1258. Ohio County	WV
1259. Pocahontas County	WV
1260. Weirton	WV
1261. Burlington	WY
1262. Evanston	WY
1263. Mountain View	WY
1264. Newcastle	WY
1265. Pine Haven	WY
1266. Rock Springs	WY

Note: The state of **Oklahoma** prohibits tobacco use including electronic cigarettes on all state lands and parks, and the commonwealth of **Puerto Rico** prohibits smoking in all parks. If you know of a smokefree park law that is not currently listed here, please contact ANRF at (510) 841-3032 or anr@no-smoke.org.

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Secondhand Smoke and Children

[Patient Health Information \(/resource-type/patient-health-information\)](/resource-type/patient-health-information)



Secondhand smoke is a combination of the smoke from a burning cigarette and the smoke exhaled by a smoker. Also known as environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), it can be recognized easily by its distinctive odor. ETS contaminates the air and is retained in clothing, hair, curtains, and furniture. Many people find ETS unpleasant, annoying, and irritating to the eyes and nose. More importantly, it represents a dangerous health hazard. Over 4,000 different chemicals have been identified in ETS, and at least 43 of these chemicals cause cancer.

IS EXPOSURE TO ETS COMMON?

Approximately 26 percent of adults in the United States currently smoke cigarettes, and 50 to 67 percent of children under five live in homes with at least one adult smoker.

SMOKES EFFECT ON...

The fetus and newborn

Maternal, fetal, and placental blood flow change when pregnant women smoke, although the long-term health effects of these changes are not known. Some studies suggest that smoking during pregnancy causes birth defects such as cleft lip or palate. Smoking mothers produce less milk, and their babies have a lower birth weight. Maternal smoking also is associated with neonatal death from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, the major cause of death in infants between one month and one year old.

Childrens lungs and respiratory tracts

Exposure to ETS decreases lung efficiency and impairs lung function in children of all ages. It increases both the frequency and severity of childhood asthma. Secondhand smoke can aggravate sinusitis, rhinitis, cystic fibrosis, and chronic respiratory problems such as cough and postnasal drip. It also increases the number of childrens colds and sore throats. In children under two, ETS exposure increases the likelihood of bronchitis and pneumonia. In fact, a 1992 study by the Environmental Protection Agency says ETS causes 150,000 300,000 lower respiratory tract infections each year in infants and children under 18 months old. These illnesses result in as many as 15,000 hospitalizations. Children of parents who smoke half a pack a day or more are at nearly double the risk of hospitalization for a respiratory illness.

The ears

Exposure to ETS increases both the number of ear infections a child will experience, and the duration of the illness. Inhaled smoke irritates the eustachian tube, which connects the back of the nose with the middle ear. This causes swelling and obstruction which interferes with pressure equalization in the middle ear, leading to pain, fluid and infection. Ear infections and middle ear fluid are the most common cause of childrens hearing loss. When they do not respond to medical treatment, the surgical insertion of tubes into the ears is often required.

Secondhand smoke puts teenagers at a higher risk for low-frequency sensorineural hearing loss that is directly related to level of exposure, and most affected individuals are unaware of the hearing loss.

The brain

Children of mothers who smoked during pregnancy are more likely to suffer behavioral problems such as hyperactivity than children of non-smoking mothers. Modest impairment in school performance and intellectual achievement has also been demonstrated.

WHO IS AT RISK?

Although ETS is dangerous to everyone, fetuses, infants, and children are at most risk because it can damage developing organs, such as the lungs and brain.

SECONDHAND SMOKE CAUSES CANCER

You have read how ETS harms the development of your child, but did you know that your risk of developing cancer from ETS is about 100 times greater than from outdoor cancer-causing pollutants? Did you know that ETS causes more than 3,000 non-smokers to die of lung cancer each year? While these facts are alarming for everyone, you can stop your child's exposure to secondhand smoke right now.

What can you do?

- If you smoke, stop now. Consult your physician for help, if needed. There are many new pharmaceutical products available to help you quit.
- If you have household members who smoke, help them stop. If it is not possible to stop their smoking, do not allow them to smoke in your home or near your children.
- Do not smoke or allow smoking in your car.
- Be certain that your children's schools and day-care facilities are smoke-free.

Acknowledgment to the American Society of Pediatric Otolaryngology for contributions to this content.



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ARCHIVE

September 28, 2005

Children whose parents smoked are twice as likely to begin smoking between ages 13 and 21 as offspring of nonsmokers

Joel Schwarz

Twelve-year-olds whose parents smoked were more than two times as likely to begin smoking cigarettes on a daily basis between the ages of 13 and 21 than were children whose parents didn't use tobacco, according to a new study that looked at family influences on smoking habits.

The research indicated that parental behavior about smoking, not attitudes, is the key factor in delaying the onset of daily smoking, according to Karl Hill, director of the University of Washington's Seattle Social Development Project and an associate research professor of social work.

Hill said other elements that influenced whether or not adolescents began daily smoking were consistent family monitoring and rules, family bonding or a strong emotional attachment inside the family, and parents not involving children in their own smoking behavior. The latter includes such activities as asking their children to get a pack of cigarettes from the car or having them light a cigarette for the parent.

"All of these factors are important in delaying or preventing daily smoking, but parental smoking is the biggest contributor to children initiating smoking," said Hill. "It really is a matter of 'do as I do' not 'do as I say' when it comes to smoking."

The study is one of the first to look at the initiation of daily smoking rather than the experimental use of tobacco. It defined daily smoking as smoking between one and five cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days at the time of each interview.

The research is part of the ongoing Seattle Social Development Project supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse that is tracking the development of positive and antisocial behaviors among 808 individuals. They originally were recruited as fifth-grade students from elementary schools in high-crime Seattle neighborhoods.

Tobacco in Australia Facts & Issues

A comprehensive online resource

Chapter 4: Secondhand » 4.4 Measuring exposure to secondhand smoke

4.4 Measuring exposure to secondhand smoke

Unless otherwise noted, the following section is compiled from recent reviews published by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (2004),¹ California Environmental Protection Agency (2005)² and the Office of the US Surgeon General (2006).³

Indirect measures of secondhand smoke exposure can be obtained through questionnaires that ascertain the number of smokers and cigarettes smoked and, in some cases, the room size and distance from smokers. Direct measures include the measurement of concentration of atmospheric markers of secondhand smoke in the air and the levels of biomarkers in blood, urine, saliva, breast milk, amniotic fluid, hair, teeth or other bodily samples of non-smokers.⁴

The most commonly used biomarker is cotinine, a major metabolite of nicotine, which is specific to tobacco smoke. It is sensitive enough to distinguish between people not exposed to secondhand smoke and those exposed to low, moderate and high levels of secondhand smoke. As the half life of cotinine is about 20 hours in non-smokers, it can only reflect exposures in the preceding one or two days. Nicotine in hair can indicate exposure over a period of months. Measuring nicotine in children's milk teeth may determine cumulative exposure to secondhand smoke from infancy through childhood until the loss of the teeth, generally between ages six to eight years.⁴ Several other chemicals have been used as biomarkers, including 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol (NNAL), which is a metabolite of a tobacco-specific lung carcinogen, and protein and DNA adducts, which link secondhand smoke exposure directly to carcinogenic metabolites. Using biomarkers has several limitations. Measurement of one biomarker may not wholly reflect exposure to other components of secondhand smoke. There are variations in metabolism between individuals and within individuals, analytical constraints and limitations on the exposure timeframe that can be monitored.

Nicotine is the most widely studied atmospheric marker, as it is specific to tobacco smoke. Other markers include solanesol, 3-ethenylpyridine (3-EP), carbon monoxide, iso- and anteisoalkanes (C29-C34), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), fluorescing particulate matter, respirable suspended particles, and ultraviolet-absorbing particulate matter.

4.4.1 Exposure to secondhand smoke

Individual exposure to secondhand smoke is highly variable, depending on personal circumstances. Non-smokers who live and work in a smokefree environment and experience only brief exposure to smoke are likely to be exposed to less than 0.01 micrograms of secondhand smoke per cubic metre (24-hour time-weighted average nicotine air concentration). Conversely those exposed in the home and in vehicles may have an average exposure concentration of up to 7.4 micrograms per cubic metre, which is classified as high exposure by the California Environmental Protection Agency. Smokers' motor vehicles have much higher air nicotine concentrations than those generally measured in public or private indoor places.⁵⁻⁸ A national health survey published in 2010 estimated that 40% of US non-smokers aged three years and over had detectable amounts of cotinine in their blood, indicating exposure to secondhand smoke. Children were among those most likely to be exposed and the home was the major source of secondhand smoke exposure.⁹

Ventilation, air conditioning and heating systems alone do not reliably remove secondhand smoke from the indoor environment, and may instead distribute toxins throughout buildings. Providing separate areas where smoking is

allowed also fails to eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke (see Section 15.3.1 for full discussion).

Secondhand smoke exposure in outdoor environments has recently begun to be investigated in a limited number of studies. Evidence indicates that outdoor secondhand smoke levels can be comparable to indoor concentrations under certain conditions, while smoking is taking place.¹⁰⁻¹⁶ Secondhand smoke does not readily accumulate in outdoor environments, and it tends to disperse soon after smoking ceases.^{11,14} Outdoor concentrations of secondhand smoke are more variable than indoor concentrations, because they are more sensitive to the proximity of smokers and to wind conditions, which are influenced by the extent of enclosure of a space.^{11,12,17} A study of outdoor areas of dining venues found that exposure to secondhand smoke increased when individuals were under an overhead cover, and as the number of nearby smokers increased.¹¹ Currently there are no human biomarker studies directly measuring the level of exposure to secondhand smoke of people in outdoor areas, nor studies specifically examining the health effects of outdoor exposures. However, given the sensitivity of the cardiovascular system to acute exposure of secondhand smoke, the potential for harm cannot be ruled out at this stage, particularly under conditions where smokers congregate and ventilation is impeded (see sections 4.5 and 4.6).

4.4.2 Exposure to secondhand smoke from tobacco products other than cigarettes

Secondhand smoke from other types of tobacco products can differ from cigarette smoke. Cigars can be a larger source of carbon monoxide than cigarettes, but have lower emissions of fine particles and PAHs. However, because cigars are larger and have a longer smoking time than cigarettes, smoking a single cigar emits more particles and PAHs than smoking a single cigarette.

Waterpipes (also known as hookahs, narghile, shisha or hubble bubble) are generally smoked using charcoal as a burning agent, with smoking sessions typically lasting 30 minutes to an hour.¹⁸⁻²¹ Research shows that a single person smoking a waterpipe for up to 30 minutes produces, on average, more fine particles than smoking a cigarette.²² A recent study showed that a one-hour waterpipe smoking session can produce secondhand smoke with four times the amount of volatile aldehydes and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and 30 times the carbon monoxide than that produced by a single cigarette.²³

Recent news and research

For recent news items and research on this topic, click here (*Last updated April 2016*)

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CITY OF PARKVILLE Memorandum

Date: October 5, 2016

To: Community Land and Recreation Board Members

From: Alysén Abel, Public Works Director

CC: Tom Barnard, Parks Superintendent
Tim Blakeslee, Assistant to the City Administrator

RE: September 2016 Parks Activity Report

The following Parks-related activities took place during September 2016:

- Special Event Assistance – Staff set up and tore down cones and barricades for Cruise Nights, Final Fridays, and various 5K/10K races.
 - Wetland Maintenance – The wetland area in Platte Landing Park was mowed for the third and final time this year.
 - Weed Control – Staff sprayed and weedeated along the banks of Rush Creek.
 - Ballfield Maintenance – Staff worked the infield at Grigsby Field and removed weeds. Staff groomed the practice ballfields twice weekly.
 - Dog Park Trail – Staff installed lime screenings on the outside perimeter of the fence in the large dog park.
 - Trail Maintenance – Staff removed the existing asphalt trail around Grigsby Field. A new 10-foot trail was installed with a gravel base. The lime screenings were applied at a depth of 6-inches, spread and rolled to compaction at 4-inches.
 - Tree/Landscape Maintenance – Staff waters the trees in the dog parks, City owned parking lots, City Hall flowers, and 9 Hwy Entryway sign.
 - Shelter Houses – The areas around the shelter houses were cleaned weekly.
 - Restrooms – Staff continues routine cleaning of restrooms.
 - Memorial Benches – The pad sites for three memorial benches were formed and poured. The benches will be installed later in October.
 - Routine Mowing – Staff performs routine mowing and weedeating throughout the month in Platte Landing Park, English Landing Park, Smaller City Parks, Ball Fields, and City rights-of-way.
-